

Twentieth Year--November 30, 1912

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GRAPHIC



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A PETITION

By SAMUEL ELLSWORTH KISER

I do not ask Thee, if today be dark,
To change it all and make it fair:
As I step forth to toe the mark
I ask not that the burden I must bear
Be taken from my shoulders---leave it there!
But this I pray Thee for with all my might---
My humble prayer Thou canst fulfill
And give the world its own way still---
Let me, if it be dark today,
Keep hoping that tomorrow may
Be bright.

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TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER :: EDITOR



EX-PRESIDENTS BELONG TO THE NATION

CARNEGIE'S plan of pensioning ex-Presidents or their widows in the sum of \$25,000 a year does not appear to have struck a popular chord. The fact that a salary of \$75,000 a year attaches to the presidential office, with \$25,000 additional appropriation for traveling expenses, perhaps, inclines the average person to the belief that without practicing undue parsimony at least fifty per cent of the official income might be saved, or \$150,000 in the four years. But wholly aside from this is a natural repugnance to having our ex-Presidents subsist on the bounty of any private citizen. Our national dignity demands that the country, through congress, should provide a reasonable income for our retired chief magistrates or their widows, sufficient to insure them against embarrassing conditions.

They might be regarded as Presidents emeritus at a salary of \$10,000 a year and be subject to a consultation call at any time matters of grave emergency arose in which the combined judgment and ripe experience of our leading statesmen were desired. Such demand on their services, possibly, would not be made in a lifetime, hence the duties would be nominal, while the salary provided would insure a dignified career on the part of those relinquishing the highest post of honor in the country. Who can doubt that if General Grant had been similarly cared for the temptation to enter Wall street never would have been present and his friends in particular and the country generally would have been spared painful recollections on his account.

Not to Carnegie then, but to the federal government, should the annuity for ex-Presidents owe its inception and instead of being denominated a pension the annual sum agreed upon by congress should be designated as a special retaining fee, along the emeritus idea suggested. In the event of the death of the recipient payment should be transferred to his widow, to cease entirely upon her demise. There is a wide scope of usefulness for the Carnegie commission without intruding upon federal preserves. Our Presidents belong to the country and should be regarded as the wards of the nation so long as they live. Let the Carnegie commission look further afield.

AUSTRIA NEEDS TO BE DISCIPLINED

AUSTRO-Hungary may be riding for a hard fall. In rejecting the sensible and humanitarian invitation of Emperor William of Germany to submit its claims against Serbia to an international tribunal it is possible that the entente cordiale heretofore existing between the two nations may have suffered a strain that not even the coaxing of Italy, a third member in the tripartite of powers can ease. Germany's strong Socialist element is not likely to take

kindly to a declaration of war based on so weak a cause as Austria supports and the Kaiser's good sense, doubtless, impels him to withhold his iron hand at this time.

Possibly, the fact that the Russia czar is reported to have notified Serbia that his armies and his influence will support the Serb demands for an Adriatic port has had a sobering effect on Germany whose commercial prestige would be seriously threatened were the nation to engage in a struggle in which it is really not concerned. Moreover, were the emperor to force his country into supporting Austria in this impending crisis, there is the danger of France, Great Britain and Japan being drawn into the vortex which powerful coalition, naturally, would be in opposition to the Germany-Austria-Italy alliance. This is good reason alone for the Kaiser's desire to remain neutral, wholly aside from all ethical considerations. Austria's original "paramount issues" have been reduced by the safe return of her consul reported slain at Prishrend by the Serbs, so that the sole dispute of Franz Josef is as to the Servian occupation of an Adriatic port, which is a lawful spoil of the war with Turkey.

That all Europe will consent to be involved in a costly and disastrous war, whose outcome it were impossible to foretell, merely to prevent Serbia from enjoying the fruits of a victory dearly enough earned and which happens to run counter to Austria's ambitious policy is unlikely. If so then of what use The Hague, of what use arbitration at any time? Common sense revolts at a program of so hideous import and who shall say that all common sense is lodged this side of the Atlantic? It behooves the United States to join with Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia and Japan in demanding that Austria reconsider her decision and agree to submit her claim to an international court. Franz Josef should be subjected to a little well-merited discipline.

OUR POLITE FOOTPADS AND BURGLARS

CLAUDE Duval seems to have a reincarnation in Los Angeles. The celebrated highwayman who was a sort of seventeenth century Raffles took delight in handing his frightened feminine victims down from their coaches and leading them out on the heath to dance a minuet with him. In the cavalier days of Charles II the ballad-mongers of London town sung the adventures of the gallant highwayman on the streets to the open-mouthed admiration of the 'prentice lads of the "city." But, alas, the amorous Claude finally danced on nothing, quitting his life at Tyburn at the end of a rope. It is related that he never offered physical harm of any sort to these damsels he marched through a minuet.

This whimsical brand of chivalry seems to have had its counterpart in a Los Angeles footpad who held up a nurse Sunday night at the point of a revolver, but who, when a paroxysm of coughing seized his victim, at once lowered his gun, apologized for his conduct, and insisted on escorting the sick girl to her home, since when he has telephoned thrice making inquiry concerning the health of "the girl with the cough" and twice sent her roses with a penciled word of good cheer.

We desire to call the attention of our tourist friends to this renewed evidence of the charms of Southern California. Our highwaymen are the politest in the world and so full of sentiment! Even the most vicious of their kind have been known to weep copiously when relieving an old gentleman of his cash and after extracting the contents return the empty purse to the owner together with car-fare thoughtfully replaced therein. One winter, several years ago, we personally had the honor of entertaining a call from a gen-

tlemanly housebreaker who carried away three oriental rugs, a chiming clock, two oil paintings and several steel engravings without in the least disturbing the editorial sleep. Three months later he advertised a furnished house for sale, gratefully using the columns of our highbrow daily journal, and there on the floors, on the mantel and on the walls were found by an unpoetic policeman our several lares and penates, a description of which had been filed at headquarters.

We mention this in no spirit of boasting, but merely to emphasize the thought that here our softened climate has an ameliorating tendency, even on the social pariahs, inducing a gentleness of demeanor and a reciprocal feeling that we feel quite sure are not the attributes of similar gentry in the harsher east. How much more satisfactory to be robbed by a polite burglar, who, as we have shown, never forgot his obligation when he had advertising to place, than to have to yield up one's valuables to sordid, ungrateful, brutal thugs intent on getting all they could with never a thought of requital in any form.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND A CONTRAST

CAPTAIN John D. Fredericks, district attorney for Los Angeles county, voices a pregnant truth when, in an interview, he says that failure to convict notorious criminals is more often due to laxity of procedure than any other one cause. Recognizing the subtle psychology of procrastination is what induces smart criminal lawyers to finesse for repeated delays in coming to trial—we have had a notable instance of that in a *cause celebre* in this county, trial of which has been three times postponed in the last sixty days following the miscarriage of justice in the first instance. A jury selected and ready to weigh testimony when the case is of sizzling interest is much more likely to convict than when, after months of tiresome delays, twelve apathetic talesmen are accepted and sworn in to do their duty.

It was due largely to the celerity of action in bringing to book Becker and the New York gunmen that resulted in their conviction. We have before commented on their prompt arraignment as an object lesson in criminal procedure worthy of emulation; we find Captain Fredericks similarly impressed. It is his belief, however, that the main failure to convict in so many instances where universally conceded guilt has appeared is not so much owing to the faults of practice—as compared with the English law, for example—as to the judge who administers the law, and he cites the New York Becker-gunmen cases under Judge Goff to accent his position. "If all judges," he says, "could be induced to administer our laws of criminal procedure in the firm and determined manner exhibited by this eminent New York jurist ninety per cent of the difficulties in securing justice and punishing crime would be eliminated."

Striking illustration of this sapient observation was noted in the conduct of the Darrow case where the irresolute character of the trial judge, his want of acquaintance with criminal court practice, his constant wobbling in rulings, his lack of firmness in presiding, ending in a lamentable exhibition of personal weakness following the travesty on justice seen in the verdict, serves to emphasize the accuracy of the district attorney's conclusion. Just why he should be found apparently acquiescing in the policy of procrastination thrust upon his office in the attempt to prevent a second trial of the man under indictment for jury bribing is not clear. If the alleged chief counsel for Darrow were to be in retirement for another six months is it possible that the steps of justice must lag to that extent? Such delay is preposterous and wholly outside the law's intent. It begins

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to look as if the employer of the scamp, Franklin—himself scot-free save for the imposition of a fine corresponding exactly to the bribe money taken from him—were to be allowed to leave these parts without having to respond to the demands of a grand jury whose findings, presumably, were based on what was considered to be testimony of a gravely incriminatory nature.

"Procrastination in the course of a trial is as a funeral dirge to the prosecution," laments Captain Fredericks, doubtless, with a thought to the protracted three-months' weariness of flesh experienced in the jury bribing fiasco. Contrast that wretched performance with the alertness displayed first in the Becker case and later in the trial of the four gunmen. Also, contrast the atmosphere engendered in the court rooms in the Atlantic and Pacific antitheses. Where Judge Goff presided a sense of stern justice, a horror of the crime committed, pervaded. Here, a mawkish sentimentalism prevailed. The jury was allowed to listen to outrageous departures from the case at issue; the defendant was permitted to be surrounded by an aura of injured innocence without reproach, considering the gravity of the evidence, and in this way the jury, naturally, received erroneous impressions. Postponements were frequent. If the defendant's counsel attended a prize fight the Friday night before, court was adjourned from Saturday until Monday to allow the criminal lawyer opportunity to recover from his fatigue. And so the dreary farce went on until the climax came.

Yes, undoubtedly, the attitude of the trial judge has much to do with the successful prosecution of criminals. If defendant's counsel is to be allowed to howl at witnesses, to threaten them, to swagger before the jury, to make gallery plays to the audiences, which revert to the jury, to insult the prosecution with impunity, to bamboozle and bulldoze the court, the result is inevitable. Given a vaudeville performance, the jury is bound to follow suit with a farcical verdict. "But," concludes Captain Fredericks, "let the judge rise above the audience, impregnate the atmosphere with the seriousness of the business and the determination to get the truth; openly frown upon and discourage anything that does not ring true as a real assistance in ascertaining the truth, and our courts will command the respect which they do not have, but should have. And justice will be done more often."

ATHERTONIAN FLING AT LOS ANGELES

IRREPRESSIBLE Gertrude Atherton has written from her retreat in Santa Barbara to an eastern paper commenting on the recent election and telling why she was anxious that none of the suffrage states and particularly one so conspicuous as California should go for Roosevelt. She rightly argues that for them to have done so would have proved a severe blow to the cause of suffrage in general, the Roosevelt suffrage plank, as everybody is aware, in nowise reflecting his personal sentiments. At all times prior to the third party convention the Colonel was inimical to woman suffrage or so tepidly in favor as to be worse than pronounced opposition.

After glorying in the fact that northern California declared for Wilson by a fine majority Miss Atherton remarks: "And not only is Los Angeles absolutely un-Californian in everything but climate, but there is no doubt in anybody's mind that there has been bad business done there. Morally, we have carried the state for Wilson, no matter what may be the see-sawing of doubtful counts."

This fling at Los Angeles is on a par with what San Francisco and the bay cities have repeatedly charged. It is true that the southern half of the state is not so homogeneous as the population north of the Tehachapi. The country is settled largely through accretions from the middle west with no traditions to maintain, and having no strong Republican affiliations. The radical tendencies of the third-party platform appealed to the emotions of many well-intentioned persons who let their desire for tariff revision and their advocacy of woman suffrage give

way to the picturesque campaign of Theodore Roosevelt who in no sense represented their real sentiments in the two important issues named.

It was this unreasoning attitude that gave the ticket its plurality of 20,000-odd in this county, overcoming by a beggarly 147 votes the magnificent support accorded Wilson and his true progressivism in the north. At this time the electoral vote of the state hangs on the appellate court decision in regard to two contested precincts in this county where the irregularities in the returns leave no doubt as to the wisdom of their rejection. If this ruling is upheld a difference of perhaps 200 votes will result, giving Wilson the state by about fifty votes.

FIGHTING FOR HETCH-HETCHY VALLEY

BEFORE Secretary Fisher of the department of the interior this week is being argued a case of profound interest to the nation, although San Francisco is the city most immediately concerned in the issue. Yielding to the importunities of a coterie in the northern metropolis the federal government four years ago, granted a contingent right to occupy the Hetch-Hetchy valley as a reservoir site, to insure a domestic water supply. This was on the score of public necessity, the argument to the interior department being strong that the Yosemite Park valley afforded practically the only available source. That this assertion is not well founded has been the contention of the opponents to the plan who have demonstrated that Lake Eleanor and Cherry Creek are amply sufficient to meet all needs, in addition to the present source.

Impressed by the flood of protests that poured in from nature lovers everywhere the interior department rescinded the order and requested San Francisco official to show case why the Hetch-Hetchy grant should not be revoked; in addition, an advisory board of three army engineers was appointed to make an independent investigation and to pass upon the data submitted by the city. These dual reports form the subjects of Secretary Fisher's earnest consideration at this time. San Francisco's demands are wholly utilitarian in their scope and are frankly admitted to be based upon economic conditions. The original contention of necessity is not pressed; the report does not deny the existence of other sources which might be utilized, but adheres to the Hetch-Hetchy project on the score of cheapness. Apparently, solely on this ground the municipality would destroy a magnificent area of public land, abounding in famous scenic features, and to obstruct the entrance to the wonderful Tuolumne Canyon mainly because it will save the municipality a few millions of dollars.

It has been repeatedly stated by the opponents of the Hetch-Hetchy scheme that the real reason for the assiduous efforts to gain control of this portion of the national park lies in the water power possibilities. Permission is sought, in addition to land titles, to generate electric power for the benefit of the city, by means of surge-shafts harnessed to what is declared to be one of the most beautiful waterfalls in the country. If the department should yield to the city's advocates it would mean the loss to the people of the United States of probably five hundred square miles of territory, comprising the northern half of Yosemite National Park. The opponents of the plan urge that San Francisco's claims are purely commercial, in nowise necessitous and so subversive of enlightened policy that they are not deserving of consideration. The department is asked to abide by the Ballinger revocation.

Mayor Rolph with a powerful lobby is present at the hearing, but the Sierra Club, whose membership is strongly adverse to the spoliation of the park, is also represented and a bitterly fought case is inevitable. Just what the army engineers will report is the crux of the contest for in that direction probably lies the balance of power, since their findings should be purely scientific and of an unbiased nature. Secretary Fisher's problem is to decide whether or not San Francisco can avail itself of other water sources, equally as good if not so economical to occupy, and, second, if the scenic beauties of the park

would be destroyed by the grant and the public deprived of its inherent privileges. On this decision a great principle hangs, that of holding our national parks inviolate against any claim except that of absolute public necessity. San Francisco, it is contended by the nature-lovers, cannot show that such necessity exists.

CALIFORNIA'S ESCAPED RESPONSIBILITY

EASTERN papers have had much to say concerning the anomalous conditions in California due to the election muddle. The New York Post shudders at the thought of the situation that would even now be confronting us if the election in the nation had been close, and the decision of the presidency turned on California's thirteen electoral votes. Our contemporary fervently observes: "There are few things in the immediate past for which the country has more reason to be grateful this coming Thanksgiving Day than for the fact that the verdict of the election was emphatic and unmistakable, and especially that nothing turned on the settling of a close vote in any state."

No thanks, however, are due to those obstinate-minded citizens who scorned the advice of this and every good-intentioned journal by writing in the names of Taft electors. If there had been any hope of landing their candidate there would have been excuse for their conduct, but no one of the 2500-odd "last ditch" bigots who defied common sense in this indefensible manner harbored the faintest belief that he was helping to preserve the country. To the contrary, such action is directly responsible for this period of uncertainty the state is now experiencing and, moreover, the extra expense of recounts, writs of mandate and other legal procedure involving unwonted costs in this county and elsewhere is chargeable to their unreasoning bent. Had ten per cent of this foolish citizenry heeded the admonitions laid before them the vote of California would be assured to Mr. Wilson beyond peradventure. Mr. Taft's eight electoral votes would not have been imperilled in the least by so doing.

Apparently, Secretary of State Jordan, reinforced by Attorney General Webb's ambulating opinion, will not certify the election returns until long after the date set by law for such official process. As in previous instances, notably the extension of time on initiatory petitions, the attorney general is peculiarly susceptible to political atmospheric conditions in Sacramento and tempers his decisions accordingly. He finds that the law governing election returns is directory rather than mandatory, which will give Los Angeles county, and other third-party communities whose returns are in jeopardy, opportunity to plan reprisals in all cases where irregularities threaten to reduce the Roosevelt pluralities. It is a poor law that cannot be punctured by a partisan opinion, especially where there is no legal redress.

RETIRING ADMINISTRATION ETHICS

WHILE there is no desire to see the incoming administration pay off political debts by the distribution of public offices there is equal disinclination to have Mr. Taft saddle his successor with left-over incubus of a political nature. To the defeated candidate no spoils of office belong and if we must have politicians appointed let them be named by the executive under whom they must serve in the ensuing four years. It is manifestly unfair to hedge him about with subordinates not in sympathy with his policies and under no obligations to the head of the nation for place. In fact, such attempt to fill positions that chance to be vacant at this time really amounts to usurpation of rights and is anything but courteous to the President-elect.

Civil service rules will take care of the majority of inferior positions, for which the country is profoundly thankful, but in the more representative instances, such as the appointment of a successor to Mr. Charles Page Bryan, who recently resigned from the ambassadorial post at Tokyo, the opportunity to fill the vacancy thus created should be left to Mr. Wilson. In this case the appointment could be made only for

the unexpired term of a few months, an interregnum that might be safely entrusted to the secretary of the embassy. Almost before a Taft appointee could reach Tokyo and be officially recognized by the Mikado's government his term of office would have expired when like formalities would demand a repetition. Foreigners, not understanding our peculiar methods of recognizing campaign devotion, are prone to entertain a contempt for such apparently vacillating ways, a disrespect that has been all too prevalent in the past.

There are several United States district judges awaiting confirmation of their appointments, of whose merits the United States senate should be the judge. Wherever such naming is shown to be of a political debt-paying nature solely or rather, mainly, rejection should not cause the country inconsolable pangs, but in every instance where the public service will be distinctly benefited by the enlistment of a high-grade jurist we shall hope to see the appointment ratified. In regard to the holdover postmasters a record of services faithfully performed is the best reason in the world for reappointment. It is a pity that all the internal revenue offices, postmasterships and the like have not come under civil service jurisdiction, as Mr. Taft has several times urged upon congress as desirable. Their distribution as campaign spoils is a source of endless annoyance and soul-irritation to the chief executive who must fill such term-expiring places. His time and temper should be conserved to better purposes.

PHILOSOPHY OF SURGEON'S FEES

WRITING to the New York Times an eminent surgeon, (so the editor vouches) name not disclosed, explains why his bills for performing operations of a certain kind never vary. If a man cannot pay my fee, he states, I take what he can pay comfortably and make him a present of the difference. This it is to have an inflexible rule and abide by it. What a big row of figures that New York surgeon must show on the charity page of his ledger every year. This process, we assume, is analagous to the plan of adjusting one's fee to the patient's circumstances, but the latter is less complicated mentally.

In dealing with wealthy patients the canny New York surgeon declines to operate until an agreement to pay a definite sum has been signed, "since the rich always question the bill," it is explained. Comments the surgeon: "One of the saddest features of wealth is the suspicion of men's motives, based upon the very real experience that comes every day from men who try to take advantage of the man of wealth. He is obliged to guard himself with such care that a system of protection is established, and this system is extended through the subconscious mind into every bill. I know all about it, because I am held to be a man of wealth myself, and am subjected to all of the annoyances. It has been discomforting sometimes to learn that motives had been misjudged."

While sympathizing with the surgeon we have reason to believe that a much sadder experience that comes to him is the chagrin he feels when he finds he has underestimated the banking account of a chance patient. We have in mind the mortification that overtook a Los Angeles specialist who, when younger, operated on an up-country rancher for a cataract which was successfully removed. He called on several brother surgeons for consultation as to the size of his bill and received advice varying all the way from \$50 to \$200. Being a man of rare thrift and presence of mind he decided to tack on another fifty to the outside limit suggested. When the delighted rancher made his final call he asked for his bill. "I guess I'll have to charge you about \$250," replied the specialist firmly. His patient chuckled. Taking out a roll of bills having several of \$500 denomination as "covers" he stripped down to the hundreds and gayly tossed the melancholy doctor his modest fee. "Gee! and they told me you fellows were robbers!" exclaimed the rancher as he restored the "wad" to his pocket.

This is not written in a jeering spirit. We are reminded by the New York surgeon that of the eighty per

cent of the young men graduating from our medical colleges who plan to follow surgery only forty per cent are enabled to give themselves proper hospital opportunities, and not more than ten per cent entering actual practice find themselves really adapted to the life of the surgeon. Perhaps not more than one-tenth of one per cent at the end of twenty years are devoting themselves exclusively to surgery. Concludes the eminent surgeon quoted: "When these men are called to cases, by physicians who know the reason for calling them, not only is the bill of the surgeon questioned, if it is a fair bill, but criticism is brought to bear upon the physician who manifested his interest in the welfare of the patient in his choice of a surgeon." Ponder this ye who have occasion to be under the knife, at any time, which, heaven forbid!

SIDE LIGHTS ON THE GREAT CANAL

FROM the annual report of the canal commission, just published, it is learned that the completion of the great locks will be effected next summer when the channel will be finished and the great undertaking ready for the inflow of water. To insure the safe passage of the locks the contractor has been instructed to finish the gates in one flight first so that if the remainder of the work is in condition passage of ships can be permitted without waiting for completion of the other flights. This brief statement will be better understood when it is known that the great locks are built in duplicate, side by side, not only to add to the capacity of the canal, but to insure its continuance in operation in case of a serious accident to a ship in one of the locks.

It is interesting to learn that Col George W. Goethals, the chief engineer, and his competent staff are quietly planning a trial trip through the canal, from the Atlantic to the Pacific before next fall, they being the only passengers. The vessel thus to be honored will be one of the small craft in daily use by the canal builders. This avant-coureur of the long line of the world's great maritime fleets, which in the ages to come will pass through the big course dividing the continents, in a way, will be as interesting to posterity as those pioneer caravels that set out from Palos in the fifteenth century to reach this western hemisphere and, doubtless, the little boat will be carefully preserved in photograph and miniature long after the original hulks shall have yielded to the pressure of Times' remorseless hand.

It will probably be six months or a year after this initial voyage before the canal will be actually ready for commerce when, at the formal opening of the great waterway, the world's naval fleets, headed by the historic Oregon, will pass in stately procession through the locks and emerge upon the Pacific ocean. Reading this official report impels a profound respect for the resourceful minds that have coped with the gigantic operations imposed in the Culebra cut where the great landslides, of Alpine proportions, have given the engineers tasks of herculean magnitude. In spite of the pertinacity of these avalanches, which have greatly increased the amount of material to be excavated, so expert have the employes become, and so many ingenious methods have been devised to subdue all obstacles, that the original estimates of cost in nowise have been exceeded. Moreover, the report states that none of the slides which occurred in the last year would have interfered with the passage of ships had the canal been in operation.

Ending June 30 of this year the total expenditures had reached \$293,561,468, or 69 per cent of the estimated cost of the canal. Since that date additional appropriations have swelled the figures to \$322,451,468, which total is exclusive of the cost for fortifications. While the labors in the Culebra cut were of Brobdignagian proportions the greatest engineering feat lay in the construction of the massive locks at Gatun, and Miraflores, and Pedro Miguel, where many novel problems have been solved and lock machinery built of special design to fit the magnitude of the demands. For instance, so big are the valves at the side of locks that a test showed that it required a pull of more than ten tons on the stem to open one of these valves. All this work is done electrically,

and here again the engineers were confronted with new difficulties. The report discloses:

Electric motors under tests are now swinging the great gates of the canal, each weighing many tons and as tall and broad as a great sky scraping building, in the remarkable time of one minute and 48 seconds. To make these gates, the iron workers must drive and head 5,750,000 rivets. The pivots of these great locks are being made of a special grade of steel and bronze, not only for strength, but to protect them against corrosion, a necessary precaution in view of the fact that they will always be submerged in sea water after the canal is open. To guard against galvanic action, zinc rings are also placed on the bronze bushings.

Light on the colossal nature of the undertaking is shed by reading of the auxiliary work, wholly apart from the canal proper, that has been imposed by the extraordinary conditions faced. For example, to supply the power to operate the gates and sluice valves in the locks, and furnish current for the monster electric locomotives which are to tow the steamships through the locks, a great hydro-electric station is being erected adjacent to the spillway in Gatun dam. There are three 2250 kilowatt water turbines, and three 2000 kilowatt generators with suitable exciters and other auxiliaries. There will be enough available water from the storage in Lake Gatun to warrant the installation of 6000 kilowatts, though in the dry season it will be necessary to draw upon the storage. A part of the electricity is to be used for lighting the line of the canal. There will be concrete lamp-posts 100 feet apart throughout the entire length of each lock wall. Altogether 7000 lamps will be installed at the locks.

INDECENT TIRADE FROM THE GOVERNOR

INCENSED at the thought that his own state repudiated him at the recent election Governor Johnson seems to have parted with his balance wheels entirely and in a vulgar ebullition of wrath he sends a sizzling protest over the wire to the decision of the appellate court in the recount proceedings, whose ruling he sneeringly refers to as "the hypocritical pretense of a judicial decision." Having thus displayed his ill temper and his excessively bad taste he proceeds to lose all sense of the dignity of his position by insinuating that the attempt to prevent a fraudulent count is the work of "hired thugs," a gratuitous insult that is characteristic of the man who, together with his principal, has arrogated to his party all the virtues in the calendar, always ignoring its perjured candidates in this state.

It is evident from his outburst that the governor is not familiar with the facts on which the appellate court based its decision. He talks about a proceeding begun in the appellate court to have the result declared otherwise than as known "and to have the vote certified by your supervisors otherwise than as cast." This is far from correct. The appeal was from the supervisors counting the election returns as certified by the judges in two precincts where the tallies were at variance and in these two instances the court sustained the appellants as to the uncounted electors while retaining the vote duly tallied on the leading electors on the two tickets. Both in equity and the law this decision, we believe, is justifiable and that the supreme court will so hold in case the question goes up is a safe assumption.

Nobody wants other than a square count, and even though the board of supervisors has violated the law in opening the sealed envelopes in several hundred instances neither the court nor an unprejudiced public takes the view that the votes they contained should be thrown out. A wide latitude should be allowed in technical irregularities that bear no evidence of fraud in connection therewith. In the two specific cases the variance between the tallies and the certified returns compelled judicial cognizance and to this extent the court upheld the protestants. Gov. Johnson should have restrained his inclination to roar "fraud," "judicial hypocrisy" and "hired thugs" until he had investigated fully the court's rulings. As it is he has slopped over badly and by his indecent and insulting language further evidenced his unfitness to occupy a position wherein he is sworn to uphold the laws. He would do so only when they accord with his policies, apparently.

William Butler Yeats' Dramas in Prose—By Randolph Bartlett

(EIGHTH OF A SERIES OF PAPERS ON SYNGE, YEATS AND LADY GREGORY—TWENTY-FIRST PAPER ON MODERN DRAMA).

THESE are so few writers whose poetry is so exquisite as that of William Butler Yeats, one almost regrets that he ever used any other form of expression. He seems to have felt something of this himself, for in his preface to the volume of prose plays, which contains "The Unicorn From the Stars," "Cathleen ni Houlihan" and "The Hour Glass," he says: "It was exciting to discover, after the unpopularity of blank verse, what one could do with three plays written in prose and founded on three public interests deliberately chosen—religion, humor, patriotism." He thus acknowledges being forced into prose, but as to his secondary proposition, while it is easy to see the patriotic motive in "Cathleen ni Houlihan" and the religious in "The Hour Glass," one is a little bewildered in the endeavor to place humor as the underlying principle of "The Unicorn From the Stars." If it be humor, it is so grim and tragic that it is hardly recognizable as such, in the accepted sense. Certainly, it is not the sort of humor that brings a smile, and is millions of miles removed from "the passion which maketh those grimaces called laughter."

In "The Unicorn From the Stars" the central figure is a dreamer, Martin Hearne, a member of a family of coach builders. His uncles, Thomas and Andrew, have had him educated in a monastery in France, and he returns with his soul exalted above the making of vehicles. Thomas thinks of nothing but business, and by his power of will has succeeded fairly well in forcing Andrew to abandon his visionary tendencies. Martin, dragged into the business by Thomas, has at least been able to idealize it to a certain degree, and has designed a coach, all gilded, with a lion and unicorn ornament surmounting the whole. It is nearing completion, when Martin falls into a trance. Father John, a scholarly priest who has been banished to this out-of-the-way corner of the world for his revolutionary ideas of theology, prays beside the youth until he revives and tells of a marvelous vision he has had. In the dream, white, shining beings rode on white horses, which changed to unicorns, and began devastating a great vineyard, and Martin complains that, just as he was being drawn back from his vision by Father John, a command was given, which he could not remember. He is so disturbed that he loses his interest in building his splendid coach, and is given back his share of the partnership money.

There comes that way a band of tramps, and one of them is discovered trying to rob the Hearne strong-box. "Destruction on us all!" the tramp cries, and Martin seizes upon the word. "Destruction," that was the order. The command he had partly heard was to "go forth and destroy," and Martin, who has by now passed the infection of his condition on to his weak Uncle Andrew, gives the latter his money and tells him to go out into the highways, and scatter the money broadcast in order to assemble an army of destroyers. The tramps flock to him, believing him to be Johnny Gibbons, an exiled outlaw, who will eventually succeed in driving the English out of Ireland. An old hag is impressed as a seeress, and after the customary monetary invocation she goes through with the stock phrases of the fakers of her sort:

BIDDY (Throwing from one cup to another and looking). You have no care for yourself. You have been across the sea; and you are not long back. You are coming within the best day of your life.

MARTIN. What is it? What is it I have to do?

BIDDY. I see a great smoke, I see burning—there is a great smoke overhead.

Martin. That means we have to burn away a great deal that men have piled upon the earth. We must bring men once more to the wilderness of the clean green earth.

BIDDY. Herbs for my healing, the big herb and the little herb; it is true enough they get their great strength out of the earth.

JOHNNY B. Who was it the green sod of Ireland belonged to in the olden times? Wasn't it to the ancient race it belonged? And who has possession of it now but the race that came robbing over the sea? The meaning of that is to destroy the big houses and the towns, and the fields to be given back to the ancient race.

Martin. That is it. You don't put it as I do, but what matter? Battle is all.

PAUDEEN. Columcille said the four corners to be burned, and then the middle of the field to be burned. I tell you it was Columcille's prophecy said that.

BIDDY. Iron handcuffs I see and a rope and a gallows, and it maybe is not for yourself I see it, but for some I have acquaintance with a good way back.

MARTIN. That means the law. We must destroy the law. That was the first sin, the first mouthful of the apple.

JOHNNY B. So it was. The law is the worst

loss. The ancient law was for the benefit of all. It is the law of the English is the only sin.

MARTIN. When there were no laws men warred on one another and man to man, not with one machine against another as they do now, and they grew hard and strong in body. They were altogether alive like Him that made them to His image, like people in that unfallen country. But presently they thought it better to be safe, as if safety mattered, or anything but the exaltation of the heart and to have eyes that danger had made grave and piercing. We must overthrow the laws and banish them!

JOHNNY B. It is what I say, to put out the laws is to put out the whole nation of the English. Laws for themselves they made for their own profit and left us nothing at all, no more than a dog or a sow.

BIDDY. An old priest I see, and I would not say is he the one was here or another. Vexed and troubled he is, kneeling fretting, and ever fretting, in some lonesome, ruined place.

MARTIN. I thought it would come to that. Yes, the church too—that is to be destroyed. Once men fought with their desires and their fears, with all that they call their sins, unhelped, and their souls became hard and strong. When we have brought back the clean earth and destroyed the law and the church, all life will become like a flame of fire, like a burning eye—Oh, how to find words for it all—all that is not life will pass away!

JOHNNY B. It is Luther's church he means, and the humpbacked discourse of Seaghan Calvin's Bible. So we will break it and make an end of it.

MARTIN (Rising). We will go out against the world and break it and unmake it. We are the army of the Unicorn from the Stars! We will trample it to pieces. We will consume the world, we will burn it away. Father John said the world has yet to be consumed by fire. Bring me fire.

It may be Yeats' idea of humor, the manner in which a dreamer will distort everything into a semblance of harmony with his own preconceived ideas. The results are anything but humorous. The tatterdemalions, under Martin's leadership, pillage and burn a great house, after which Martin goes into another trance. When he revives from it he announces that he made a mistake in his interpretation of his previous vision, and has now learned that "The battle we have to fight is fought out in our own minds." This causes considerable consternation among his purely material followers, and leads to a dramatic and tragic finale.

The play recalls two of Ibsen's dramas strikingly. "Brand" gives a similar picture of a reformer who aspires to lead the people upward to the realization of human ideals only to discover at the end that he had been deaf to the more important aspect of his mission. Gregers Werle in "The Wild Duck" brings disaster to several persons by introducing his passion for absolute truth to those who are not prepared for it. In all of these plays the thought seems to be an inherent distrust for the reformer in the abstract—the man with a mission for the general uplift. Yeats and Ibsen both seem to say: "If you are going to remodel the world, be sure, first of all, that your architect's drawings are complete." Martin discovers too late that his mission was "not revolution but revelation." In other words, the visionary has no business to attempt to work out his ideals in terms of actual life, but should be satisfied to disseminate their spirit and let it work as a leaven in the material world. This was Yeats' own idea of his place in the Irish national movement.

While Synge was endeavoring to awaken the interest of the Irish people in their own peasant life, and Lady Gregory was reviewing the heroic traditions, Yeats came nearer to touching the Irish patriotism at its core in "Cathleen ni Houlihan" than did either of his contemporaries. It is one brief scene in a cottage near Killala in 1798. The family is preparing for the marriage of the elder son. The bride's dowry has been received, and the wedding garments prepared. There comes to the house a poor old woman, and for the purposes of interpretation it would be well to understand at the outset that she is symbolic of Ireland. She tells of her interminable wandering:

OLD WOMAN. Sometimes my feet are tired and my hands are quiet, but there is no quiet in my heart. When the people see me quiet, they think old age has come on me and that all the stir has gone out of me. But when the trouble is on me I must be talking to my friends.

BRIDGET. What was it put you wandering?

OLD WOMAN. Too many strangers in the house.

BRIDGET. Indeed, you look as if you'd had your share of trouble.

OLD WOMAN. I have had trouble indeed.

BRIDGET. What was it put the trouble upon you?

OLD WOMAN. My land that was taken from me.

MICHAEL. Have you no one to care for you in your age, ma'am?

OLD WOMAN. I have not. With all the lovers that brought me their love, I never set out the bed for any.

MICHAEL. Are you lonely going the roads, ma'am?

OLD WOMAN. I have my troubles and I have my hopes.

MICHAEL. What hopes have you to hold to?

OLD WOMAN. The hope of getting my beautiful fields back again; the hope of putting the strangers out of my house.

It ends with Michael breaking troth with his sweetheart and going away with the Old Woman, and the play ends thus:

PETER. Did you see an old woman going down the path?

PATRICK. I did not, but I saw a young girl, and she had the walk of a queen.

It is a dramatic cameo. To the outside world there would seem to be an essential fault in the failure to make it clear upon the first appearance of the Old Woman, just what she represents, but it must be remembered that this was written for the intensely national audiences of Dublin, who doubtless would know intuitively what we foreigners discover only by deduction.

"The Hour Glass" is another one-act drama which contains much joy for the orthodox, but which must be regarded as extremely reactionary by most devotees of advanced thought. A wise man has devoted his life to the task of proving that there is no heaven, purgatory or hell that there are no angels and that man is complete within himself. He is the typical destroyer of dogma. To him comes an angel with the message that he has but an hour to live, and unless he can find one person who has resisted all his teachings and still believes, he is doomed to eternal punishment. His pupils arrive and he pleads with them to tell him that while they have outwardly been silenced by his arguments, they still, in their hearts, cherish their olden faith. They think he is simply seeking an argument, and assure him that his teaching has driven out all their former beliefs. His wife and even his little children make the same answer, but at the last moment a fool, who has been incapable of comprehending his philosophy, says that he not only believes in angels, but has received messages from them, and the wise man is saved by the fool.

From this skeleton it might appear that the motive is to demonstrate that the wisdom was sound, since it convinced all but the fool, and that the wise man was lacking only in the courage of his convictions. No such thought can survive a reading of the little drama however, and if there were lacking in Yeats' other writings a clear Deism, this one play would furnish it. With such poets as Yeats, however, the faith in a guiding spirit of the universe is almost always present. His knowledge of his own soul's depths is so overmastering that he cannot but feel that it must receive its impetus from a greater, all pervading soul, an individuality that knows no limits of time or space.

In considering these prose dramas of Yeats I have purposely ignored, for the time, the acknowledged hand which Lady Gregory had in their making. They were written after Yeats had become practically blind, and Lady Gregory became his collaborating amanuensis. He insists that she contributed much of the essentials of all three of the plays, but would consent to the credit of joint authorship in but one, "The Unicorn From the Stars." There is so little trace in them of the Lady Gregory that is known through her own plays, however, that one is forced to impute this statement rather to Yeats' conscientiousness than to actual creative assistance on her part. The workmanship may have been largely hers, but the ideas are distinctively those of the poet himself. This does not rob Lady Gregory's fame of any of its luster, for her own place in Irish literature is too important to need this reflected glory.

The whole point of the matter lay in the fact that Yeats not only held it as one of his cardinal principles that the language of real life was to be avoided, and characters made to speak in classical phrases, so that they imparted the spirit of the thing rather than its outward manifestation, but also that he actually did not know the language of the people. So when he wanted to bring his plays down to a practical basis for the particular theater in which they were to be reduced, he needed the help of Lady Gregory, to whom the reality was everything. So we have Yeats supplying the bullion which his friend minted into the common currency. Yeats' position cannot be better summarized than it has been by Francis Bickley in his little volume on Synge. Speaking of the tendency which made Yeats "aristocratic and exclusive," Bickley says:

"Art for him belonged to 'a little company of

studious persons.' 'The crowds,' he wrote, 'may applaud good art for a time, but they will forget it when vulgarity invents some new thing, for the only permanent influence of any art is an influence that flows down gradually and imperceptibly, as if through orders and hierarchies. So he turned further and further from common life, writing:

"The arts are, I believe about to take upon their shoulders of priests, and to lead us back upon our journey by filling our thoughts with the essences of things, and not with things."

"But if Mr. Yeats ever, in his quietism, forgot what in a later and rather petulant mood he has called 'the seeming needs of my fool-driven land,' it was only for a moment. He may have carried his preoccupations with him; for to see in the Irish peasant one whose 'dream has never been entangled by reality,' was to see something very different from what, not only Synge but a whole host of later dramatists has seen. But Mr. Yeats has himself reconciled his mysticism with his patriotism in his verses, 'To Ireland in the Coming Times.'"

("The Unicorn From the Stars" and Other Plays, by William B. Yeats and Lady Gregory. The Macmillan Company.)

(Next Week—Miscellaneous bits by Lady Gregory and Synge.)

PIERRE LOTI'S "DAUGHTER OF HEAVEN"

SINCE the New Theater, leased by Mr. George Tyler of Liebler and Co., became the Century Theater it has been the home of wonderful spectacular performances. For this purpose it is eminently suitable, for with its huge stage and splendid equipment almost any effect can be produced. Last year it was the home of the "Garden of Allah" and the desert country was shown in all its splendor and wonderful beauty. This year China of the old days appears. The play is "The Daughter of Heaven" by Pierre Loti and Judith Gautier, an English adaptation by George Egerton. As a play it can hardly be called good. As a spectacle it is magnificent. Neither money, time nor care has been spared to make it exquisite. There are eight scenes, all differing in character, all lovely in color and all gorgeously and realistically Chinese. The story is simple. The emperor of China, of the Manchu race in the dynasty of Tsin, has been held by his ministers a virtual prisoner to old-time ceremonies and conservative traditions. He is reported ill, doped with drugs, kept in his rooms away from the people and fed on false ideals. But he has a dream, that brings him to a realization of himself and his power. He sees in his dream a vision of the Daughter of Heaven, empress of the Chinese race of the dynasty of Ming, and he makes up his mind that if it is within the bounds of possibility he will possess her and through their union make the Chinese people one and heal forever the feud between the northern and southern provinces. He calls his ministers to him and takes the management of his affairs into his own hands. He insists that they shall put a dummy in his place, and that the doctor shall dose the dummy. Then with Well of Wisdom, one of his counsellors, he secretly fares forth to the court of Nankin where the empress is to be crowned.

By strategy they take prisoner one of her subject governors and by impersonating him the emperor gains admission to the ceremonies. The sight of the empress in the flesh intensifies his dream impression and when it is the turn of the Southern Governor to pay his respects to the empress his ardent words, his prophecy that the North and South will be united and a stronger China result attract her attention and the empress singles him out for special favors. But even at the gracious moment when he is permitted to sit near her comes the news that the army of the court of Pekin is marching against the doman of the Daughter of Heaven. At word from the Well of Wisdom the emperor departs in the hope of reaching Pekin in time to reverse the decision reached before his mad escapade. He would like to stay to protect the empress, but the danger of discovery is too great. The son of the empress, child emperor at Nankin, called the Son of Spring, is sent for safety to the province of the favored governor. On the road he is overtaken by troops from the court of Pekin and in spite of a special guard sent by the emperor, is killed. The march of the army continues in spite of the efforts of the emperor to prevent it and at last the court of Nankin is driven to bay. The empress, whose person has till now been sacred, leaves the quiet precincts of the palace to be with the soldiers on the battlements. The scene is wonderfully weird and effective. The struggling remnants of the army are upon the wells and only the towns are seen in the dusky night. Shells explode, flashes are seen, and the wall falls. The emperor comes with a flag of truce trying to get from the empress a single sign of submission in order that with safety he may call a halt to the bombardment, but even while the empress debates her men, true to the end, ask only that

they may die upon the pyre they have erected. Their last request is that the empress herself will honor them by applying the first torch. This she does and as the flames mount skyward the men throw themselves on the pyre.

* * *

The empress, taken captive, is led to Pekin and the emperor, true to his love and sorrowful for the misery he has been unable to avert, tries to protect her. The crowds outside the gate are warned not to look inside her palanquin as she is borne past. Though they are busy and sated with blood they dare not disobey. But within sight victims are being beheaded and bleeding heads raised aloft beside the gate. Some one has disobeyed the imperial order of clemency and that person will suffer, but, meanwhile, the emperor must find out from the empress his fate. To the throne room she is summoned into the royal presence. Gently, the emperor receives her and humbly asks that she meet him not like a captive but upon the throne like the queen she is. Seated high above him she listens as he pleads his love and his sorrow and asks that she unite the remnant of her people with his and make of the empire a great and glorious whole, but her royal person has been violated, the emperor son is dead and her dead people stand between them. There is but one way out for her. That way the emperor can furnish, for always he carries a little bottle that holds oblivion. She places the tiny golden vial to her lips. Death is inevitable. At last she can tell him that his love has been returned from the beginning. All she wishes now is to feel his arms about her. For a brief moment she is held against his heart. Then comes the sound of the bells that herald death, and seated upon the throne there steals upon her the peace she longs for. As she sits there in majesty with a smile upon her face the court is summoned to do honor to the last of the dynasty of Ming.

* * *

Of the varying scenes it is difficult to say which is the most beautiful. There is a wonderful poetic quality in the scene showing the Palace Gardens in Nankin, and the costumes assembled at the coronation ceremony make a harmony of color exquisitely beautiful. In spite, however, of the exact reproduction of Chinese robes and scenes there is little of Chinese feeling. This is, perhaps because it is difficult for an occidental to comprehend oriental reserve. The Chinese used as supernumeraries emphasize this. Their parchment faces are impersonal, while the white faces touched with rouge add a personal note that detracts just so much from the dignity and seriousness of the whole. Mr. Basil Gill as the emperor of China is most pleasing in his impersonation and the Son of Spring is delightfully played by Master Norris Millington. The child has just the note of dignity that the part demands. Not so much may be said of Miss Viola Allen's playing of the empress. Miss Allen misses the pathos and dignity of the Daughter of Heaven.

New York, Nov. 25, 1912. ANNE PAGE.

WANTED: A CONSERVATIVE PARTY

WHATEVER may be the outcome of the present political situation it is very evident that the old Democratic-Republican alignment is moribund. The political philosophies of the voters of to-day are being submitted to a more fundamental test, a test founded not upon sentiment but upon temperament. To-day men are Republicans or Progressives as the case may be either from sentiment, and for the most part vicarious sentiment at that, or because of their allegiance to one of the few fundamental principles that of late years have preserved the old party line system from being a mere contest for the spoils of office. But these issues have lost most of their vitality and have given place to others, more urgent and more practical, that the old party alignment has found itself unable to cope with. On the other hand all men are either conservative or progressive, and this radical difference of temperament colors their political opinions at all times and in all circumstances. Authorities on political history are agreed that it is the only lasting or logical basis for a bi-party system of government.

To the Insurgents who allied themselves with the Democrats in order to put an end to the Cannon-Aldrich autocracy must be given the credit of first acknowledging that in the final test the conservative-progressive issue must be paramount to all others. But the speedy communication of the discovery to the people of the United States is due to the political foresight of Theodore Roosevelt who realizing the impending disintegration of the old order summoned to his standard Republican and Democratic voters alike, in the name of progress. It matters little whether or not the Colonel's energies were dictated by patriotism or personal ambition, whether his platform was a second Magna Charta or merely a convenient and entirely temporary stretcher upon which its author designed to be triumphantly hurried

to the White House—or the discard. It matters little because a progressive party, in one form or another is destined to remain, not the party of the future but one of the two parties of the future. The other, the conservative party, is even now active and present as a political force; as a recognized party, however, it has still to be born. It is our purpose here to show that the sooner that interesting event occurs and the more vigorous and lucid the announcement of its purpose and its destinies the better it will be for the American people.

* * *

About seven in every ten votes cast November 5 were influenced solely by the conservative or radical tendencies of the voters. If political opinion appeared to be largely in a state of flux it was because the people were in doubt not as to what they wanted but as to what they were being offered. Was Taft the safe, sane and conservative candidate that he assumed to be, or as his enemies said and as many honest conservatives believed the darling of privilege seekers and place-holders, men without political principle who would be as radical as you please if to do so would help to put an edge on their axe? Is Woodrow Wilson's triumphant party really the party of moderate reform, or is he destructively radical, as the Taft men declared, or secretly reactionary, as the Roosevelt following maintained? Is Theodore Roosevelt really the champion of the people or merely an ambitious and unscrupulous politician ready to promise anything in return for a vote? These were the questions that the voters had to decide. How could they be expected to come to any kind of a rational decision is perhaps a question that may have occurred to many thinkers who were much in the position of a jury trying a case in which special pleaders (the newspapers) argued all the time, suppressing damaging testimony at will.

* * *

It is probably the truth that of the vast majority of voters few doubted that in any event they would be better governed after March, 1913. The Wilson party is destined to lose its Democratic aspect and become the conservative party of the future. The Progressive party will remain as it is. The breach between the Taft following and the Roosevelt faction is far too wide ever to be healed and the Republican party is consequently moribund. This means that the Democratic party is likewise doomed because the Democrats are only Democrats so long as and because the Republicans are Republicans. In the next year or two we shall see creeping into the Wilson camp not only these Republicans who would describe themselves probably in Wilson's own words as "conservatives with a move on," but the stalwart reactionaries who are to-day championing the cause of the President-elect. For the last thing these worthies desire is to be left high and dry with a party entirely their own since their chances of "getting away with" anything in these circumstances would be lamentable. That they should prefer to attach themselves to the new President's garments who, much as he no doubt dislikes it, has already fleas of the same color in his coat, rather than to the hated and ultra populist Theodore is entirely obvious.

* * *

When this has happened, as it must inevitably happen, then the conservative party will continue to have the upper hand just so long as it keeps that move on, just so long as it remains virile and true to its ideals, just so long as it can resist the paralyzing influence of "Big Business." In order that this atrophy process may be postponed as long as possible; that its career of usefulness may be extended to the furthest possible point of time, it is essential that the conservative party take definite shape without delay, in form as well as in fact. It is necessary that it should enunciate not merely a practical platform of moderate reform, such as the present Democratic platform, but the essential philosophies upon which the conservative party of the future will base all its activities. Whether it can inherit the present Democratic machinery or must build anew is a matter of secondary importance. The important thing is that it should state its case to the country, the case of its moderates, just as the Progressive party has been found stating the case of the radicals. The rank and file of the moderates must remember that the "Interests" are past masters in the art of organization and also of platform building, and are skilled in concealing, to paraphrase a celebrated Irish parliamentarian, the hand of Wall street beneath the voice of apparent reform. The only satisfactory repudiation of the activities of Big Business must necessarily be found in a lucid and practical declaration of the principles of the conservative party. These principles will remain as an inheritance to the moderately-minded men of the future, alike when they are in control of the nation's destinies, or when, having suffered one of the temporary lapses from popular favor that periodically visit all parties they assume the not unimportant functions of the Opposition.

C. H. B.

By the Way



Sir Thomas as a "Newsie"

What a capital fund of humor lies in the Lipton brain cells, only awaiting a chance to well out. I had opportunity this week to test my Irish cousin, Sir Thomas, in this respect. Cousin, because his shamrock is three-leaved and mine is the five-leaved variety. At dinner at the Hotel Maryland he told this one, which I have not seen in print: Motoring from Rome to Paris to Boulogne, he and a party of friends boarded the mail boat half an hour before sailing time. In the interim, Sir Thomas asked one of his associates to lay in a supply of English newspapers and, later, as he stood near the gangway, wearing his yachting cap and long ulster, with a dozen papers under one arm I can easily understand how he might have been mistaken for the boat's "newsie." At least, this is what one late arrival supposed and Sir Thomas did not undeceive him.

"Say, have you got a New York Herald?" accosted the newly-arrived passenger, in an unmistakable American accent.

"No, sir," returned Sir Thomas, deferentially, "but I have a London Telegraph."

"O, well, I guess that'll do. How much is it?"

Sir Thomas remembered that at home it is a penny.

So he answered glibly "Tuppence, please, sir."

"Here you are," responded the Yankee, and "Thank-

ee, sir," returned Sir Thomas, pocketing the coppers without batting an eyelid.

Just then his fidus achates, Major Cutler, purchaser of the papers, came in sight, to whom the noted yachtsman unfolded the joke, adding with glee, "Made you a hundred percent profit in fifteen minutes, Major. How's that for a good bit of business?"

Major Cutler adjusted his eyeglass, and drawled, "Not so d—d good, Sir Thomas. You forget this is France and the Telegraph costs thruppence over here. Your smart trade lost just fifty percent in fifteen minutes."

"And the bar was closed," added Sir Thomas with a sigh.

Editor Browne's Remorse

Here is a good one on Francis F. Browne, the erudite editor and publisher of the literary Chicago Dial: Reading of the 40,000 volumes lost by the Los Angeles public library in what appeared to Mr. Browne as an incredibly short time, he commented rather sarcastically on the lack of system that must have made possible so deplorable a condition. Soon after, he resumed occupation of his Chicago home which had been rented for five years and one of the first volumes he took from the book shelves bore the stamp of the Los Angeles public library. He returned it to the librarian this week with a brief note of apology and now he is better able to perceive what might have become of the other 39,999 lost, stolen or strayed volumes.

We Strive to Please

Judge William M. Conley, of Madera County, the jurist who was selected to preside at the second Darrow trial, is back on the local bench once more holding court in the place of Judge Paul McCormick, who is resting after the arduous campaign recently closed. The northern magistrate is always warmly welcomed by the reporters around the courthouse for his sessions of legal administration are usually less "hot and dried" than the ordinary. Conley is Irish and proud of it, and when Nature was doling out wit she gave him an unusually large share. His return reminds me of an amusing incident which shows how a good story goes the rounds and is adapted by many journalists to suit their needs. Last spring I printed in The Graphic a story about Judge Conley trying a case where a woman was seeking to recover a diamond ring from a rejected wooer. The judge had asked her if, when she gave the man the circlet, she didn't think him the best ever. The woman admitted she did. The judge then asked her if she didn't think her quondam lover was the handsomest man she ever saw. She leaned over and said in a whisper, the purport of which was not revealed until weeks later, that she thought he was not half so handsome as her questioner. Sam Blythe used this story, practically verbatim, from The Graphic on his Who's Who and Why page in the Saturday Evening Post, without a mention of its source, and this

week I was amused to find that Tad had built a series of cartoons around the famous Judge Rumhauser in the Silk Hat Harry pictures in the Hearst papers with my Conley story as a foundation.

Sturdy Argonaut Crosses the Divide

One of the most picturesque characters of the Pacific Coast passed away Wednesday when former United States Senator John Percival Jones crossed the big divide at the ripe age of 84. He is the last of the old guard of prominent Argonauts who helped to make history in California and Nevada, his executive genius being indissolubly linked with the development of the great Comstock Lode in Nevada which sister state Senator Jones served in the upper branch of congress through five successive terms. He and his two brothers came to the coast in 1850, both of whom are surviving. Of sturdy English stock he was ideally fitted by constitution and temperament to cope with the problems that confronted the Argonauts in the making of the two states and in many signal ways he proved his right to place. Many an entertaining hour have I passed in listening to his stories of the early days, which he told with an utter abandon of self, and vainly did I beg him to let me become his biographer. He always said, "O, one day, maybe," and I had to be content, knowing the day would never come and that posterity would lose reminiscences which for originality, historic value and spirited adventure were of fascinating interest. Perhaps, his gifted son, Roy, at a future date may be induced to write his father's biography and if so I can promise that it will be a volume replete with delightful reading. To him and to the bereaved family the condolences of the community that held the dead Senator in the highest regard are herewith expressed.

Burns as a Poseur

Indianapolis supplied several sensations this week in the trial of Olaf Tveitmoe and the labor union associates of San Francisco, whose cases will hardly get to the jury before the end of the year. Not the least interesting disclosure was that William J. Burns knew who dynamited the Times building long before the arrests were made—in fact, almost as soon as the crime had been committed. Burns, in the magazine stories he published, surrounded the facts with such glamor as to make it appear that but for his remarkable detective skill the McNamara brothers and others never would have been apprehended. The other side of the story is to the effect that Hockin, the secretary of the Ironworkers' Union, turned traitor to his fellows in the conspiracy early in the game—in fact, he was telling all about explosions that had taken place long before the Times affair. When the latter crime was committed it was comparatively easy to apprehend the guilty men. It would seem that the big rewards offered by the city and others for the arrest and conviction of the criminals were not necessary as an incentive.

Two Decades of Notable Work

John J. Akin, for more than twenty years superintendent of the Los Angeles Railway Company, who will retire with the new year, has proved himself notably in his position. When he entered upon his duties the city had not to exceed 80,000 population. The growth has been by leaps and bounds, and Mr. Akin has kept well ahead of the procession no matter how tense the strain. Of course, he was supported by Henry E. Huntington and the latter's wealth and energy. But had a man of less capacity than Mr. Akin been in charge matters would not have gone so smoothly. E. L. Lewis, who takes the Los Angeles Railway superintendency when Mr. Akin steps down, has been the latter's excellent assistant for years, and it has been partly due to his ability that the system has been so successfully operated. Mr. Akin will remain in Los Angeles. Investments here have assured him a comfortable income.

Sage of San Gabriel for Cabinet

It has been suggested that while the northern part of the state is anxious to introduce a Californian to Mr. Wilson's cabinet, the honor might as well be given to Southern California. Who can doubt that George S. Patton would make an excellent secretary of the interior. He is a man of brilliant legal acumen who at one time was prosecuting attorney of Los Angeles county, a progressive Democrat, and an original Wilson man. If the Democratic county committee would get busy the distinction might be conferred on the sage of San Gabriel, who has never swerved from his allegiance to the party.

Reed's Latest Emulsion

Councilman Haines W. Reed was right for once when he suggested to the board of public utilities that it should do more regulating of the public service corporations and less of the public morals. While there is to be no new law against smoking on street cars, neither is there anything attempted in the way of legislating the size of hatpins. It is

regarded as strange that President Thomas Foulkes of the board should have stood for the anti-smoking crusade. Mr. Foulkes is by birth an Englishman, and in his native land such matters as his board recently undertook to regulate are not considered a part of public duty, even in remote hamlets. Mr. Foulkes expects to visit his former home early in the new year, and by that time the attempt of Councilman Reed to pass his proposed no-seat-no-fare law may prove successful. It is suspected that the Reed absurdity is part of a political effort to strengthen the municipal administration, which at this time appears to be in need of all the assistance it can lure.

Len Behymer in New Role

My friend Len Behymer, music impresario of Los Angeles, is rapidly developing great talent as a platform orator. At the Tuesday session of the Ad Club he addressed the publicity men on the advertising afforded Los Angeles by the theaters. His pithy and forceful speech was warmly received and was properly regarded as one of the banner messages of the year. Wednesday afternoon "Bee" spoke before the Los Angeles branch of the National Drama League which assembled in Blanchard Hall, giving a thoughtful talk that was highly appreciated. He promised the league hearty support in its efforts to indorse good plays, so far as his influence went, and outlined a method of spreading the good plays' gospel.

Westward the Star, Etc.

Los Angeles is greatly rejoicing in the official announcement that the Southern Pacific Company's new \$750,000 Arcade station is to become a reality. Another civic improvement which took form this week was the new Brockman \$500,000 hotel at Seventh and Grand, work having been begun on the structure. This big structure will move things at least four blocks west on Seventh street. The owner acquired the site seven years ago at a price less than \$40,000, I am informed, and its present value is close to half a million.

Popular Bachelors No Longer

Major Andrew J. Copp and Deputy County Clerk Andrew W. Robertson, both of whom are about to join the ranks of Benedicts, were dined by a party of their friends this week at the Jonathan Club. They have been among the most popular bachelors of the city, Major Copp's single state having been of so long duration that his friends have fearlessly predicted he would never change. But the blind god spares few.

Wagers Waiting on Official Count

There is something like \$25,000 involved in the issue as to whether Wilson or Roosevelt carried California, so far as Los Angeles alone is concerned. In San Francisco the total is nearly five times as large and in other parts of the state probably \$100,000 more is at stake. Many wagers have been declared off at this end of the state, but the majority will await the official count.

Way of the Transgressor

Fred H. Thompson, the lawyer who has been sentenced to eight years on a charge of mulcting a former postal employe of \$20,000 stolen from the government, has been denied medical treatment in a sanitarium by the courts. He is in jail pending an appeal, and recently suffered amputation of one of his legs. Thompson's offense was especially sordid, but he is said to have undergone intense mental and physical suffering since his arrest.

Glancing Ahead, Judicially

Superior Judge Walter Bordwell, who retires in about a month to resume private practice, may be urged one of these days to accept a position on the supreme court of the United States. Justice McKenna of that tribunal, who is a Californian, is close to the age limit, which gives him the privilege of retiring, and in the event that a Republican administration is in power at that time, there will be a serious attempt to make Judge Bordwell the successor of McKenna. If, however, the vacancy is filled by President Wilson, it is likely to go either to Judge Erskine M. Ross or Judge Olin Wellborn, both Democrats appointed by Grover Cleveland.

Preparing for Canal Opening

Rev. Dana W. Bartlett's Immigration Commission, appointed for the purpose of caring for the expected influx of foreigners after the completion of the Panama canal, will recommend an appropriation of \$50,000 from the legislature, and the expectation is that the amount will be forthcoming since it will be needed if the object of the commission is to be attained. It is stated that with the completion of the canal at least 20,000 of the laborers are likely to head this way. While hundreds of them are partly accustomed to American ways due to their associations at Panama, there are many who know nothing of the United States. In addition, it is believed there

will be thousands from the Mediterranean sections who will be only too anxious to settle in Southern California. At present, most of the immigrants land in New York and will not leave the big cities, huddling in tenements in centers of population. Los Angeles does not want tenements and it is the aim of the commission to prevent such a condition. These newcomers are expected to solve the labor problem for Southern California.

Here to Get Inspiration

Irving S. Cobb, who writes humorous essays for the Saturday Evening Post on topics that are particularly personal with us, "tummies," legs, ears, medicine and the like, is to be an early visitor in Los Angeles, swelling the total number of well known magazine contributors who have made the pilgrimage to Southern California this winter. Cobb, while best known for his essays, has also a claim to fame as a writer of snappy fiction stories. Another notable writer to honor us recently was Peter Kyne whose story of "The Three Godfathers" in the current Saturday Post is one of the most virile desert tales I ever happened across.

How Union Appears to Date

Union Oil history is still in the making, so far as the Watchorn sale of the property is concerned, and the public continues in the dark regarding the terms of the transfer. Meantime, Union is slipping downward in market price, the shares now recording the lowest quotations in their history. Unless there is support accorded, the bottom may not be reached until ten points or so have been clipped off. Union Provident and United Petroleum, which were stated to have been disposed of at about 120 net a share, have been selling on the Los Angeles Stock Exchange as low as 98 this week. It is reported that stockholders are to be given information in a few days and that the directors of Union are to be advised fully Dec. 3 at a special meeting that has been called at Oleum. Meanwhile, it is beginning to look as if there are two factions in Union, each at the throat of the other, and neither caring a great deal about protecting the smaller shareholders.

Probable Outcome of Investigation

There is little doubt that the coming congress will be asked to place the Santa Monica Soldiers' Home under the jurisdiction of the war department. Such a move has been contemplated for a long time, but because there was no organized effort in that direction, the interest lagged. The charges originating with John S. McGroarty, leading to official investigation, will probably hasten the change. The several homes for old soldiers now are managed by a board appointed by congress. One of the members is former Governor Markham, who at present is living in Pasadena.

Injustice Is Charged

Business men and others located in the shopping district on Broadway below Sixth are displeased because the police commission has revoked the license of a saloon adjoining the Orpheum. City hall reporters say it is a case of flagrant injustice. It appears that the owners were accused of selling liquors to minors, who, when placed on the stand, admitted that they had been served after declaring they were more than twenty-one, and, it is alleged, all looked the part. The police department gave the place a clean bill, but despite the fact that the owners only recently expended a big sum in interior decorations and that merchants in the immediate vicinity joined in requesting that the place be allowed to do business the license was cancelled, the mayor insisting that he had been elected to protect the morals of the community. The savings of a lifetime were wiped out by the administration without, it is stated, a fair consideration. In this, however, I merely reflect what several South Broadway merchants have volunteered.

Optimistic Will Stephens

Congressman W. D. Stephens, who left last Saturday for the national capital, is convinced that in the coming session congress will concede to Los Angeles the funds for an army post commensurate with the importance of this section. He will try to secure an assignment in the new house, either on the ways and means committee or to the committee on rivers and harbors. Mr. Stephens is aligned with the fourteen progressives who will be found in congress.

"Tag Day" Passes On

Whether or not Los Angeles is to lose the Associated Charities, it is pretty certain that "tag day" will not be repeated. Those responsible, while realizing the merits of the idea, acknowledge that it was abused. The Associated Charities, as an organization, has always stood high, but it is believed that better results might be secured if all money for charitable purposes were publicly controlled by one department, a fixed part of the public revenues being devoted to

the purpose. Private charity need not be abolished altogether, of course, but indiscriminate giving to those who have no fixed legal responsibility, is generally deplored. Los Angeles is filled with persons who collect money in large sums for all sorts of presumed benevolences, which, were they uncovered, would reveal the proverbial "multitude of sins." The city has many mendicants who infect the residence as well as the business sections. The cripples and like unfortunates should be cared for in a systematic manner at public expense. Incidentally, the sincere thanks of the community are due to H. W. Frank for his unselfish labors in this particular field of endeavor.

More Brains for the Ad Field

Laurence L. Hill, a Stanford graduate of last May, favorably known in local newspaper and advertising circles, is back in Los Angeles after an extended tour of the east. The early part of summer and fall he passed in company with President David Starr Jordan of the Cardinal institution, and Edward Benjamin Krehbiel, a professor from the same university, inspecting the battlefields of the Civil War in the interests of the Carnegie Peace Commission. After the pedagogues returned to Stanford Hill joined the Bull Moose forces as an advance for one of the Roosevelt speakers, traveling extensively until the election. He will probably follow in the footsteps of his father, William Hill, who is in charge of the publicity for the Hoegee company.

Probably Carry by Default

Tuesday of next week Los Angeles will vote upon a new city charter and at this time the outlook is for a vigorous opposition. Proponents of the charter appear to have the better organization, however, and the result undoubtedly depends largely upon that phase of the situation. There is objection to the charter, but to this time it seems well scattered, with no one in general command of the forces. If the new instrument were to end the life of the present administration next June, it would gain thousands of affirmative votes, but as there is no change provided for, the charter will probably be approved by default, and the present mayor will have his salary increased from \$3600 a year to \$7000, with the annual stipends of other officials raised in proportion. Indications point to a light vote.

Clarifying the Atmosphere

There has been a noticeable improvement in the conditions of building companies, several of which have quietly disappeared from the scene since agitation on the subject was first begun, about six months ago. While the situation is not yet all that the legitimate companies and the investor could desire, it is said that since the menace of the swindling organizations was uncovered, less than a year ago, the number of new corporations of this description has visibly decreased monthly. Formerly, the total was about ten every thirty days, but now there are fewer than half a dozen such companies incorporated here in a like period. Several promoters who were known to be ordinary grafters, with the building game as a cloak for their operations, were quietly advised to fold their tents and have departed for less restricted fields.

Madero Firmly in Saddle

Mexico's rebellion is about at an end, according to advices from a trustworthy source. President Madero appears to have the upper hand, and if he is not disturbed he is certain to bring about the reforms in land administration and other directions that he set out to accomplish when he first drove Porfirio Diaz from power. Evidently, there was nothing in the story to the effect that General Pascual Orozco was hiding in Los Angeles, as was reported in several of the newspapers of the city. It is hinted that Orozco was in this neighborhood a few weeks ago, but that he left here for Sonora, where he is credited with planning another uprising.

Sir Thomas Likes Us

Sir Thomas J. Lipton, the world's nerviest yachtsman, is the latest to join the list of "boosters" for Southern California. Sir Thomas was warm in his praises of this section from the time of his arrival until his departure. He declared that one of these days, and that very soon, he will acquire a winter residence in this "playground of the world," probably at Santa Monica, as he practically completed arrangements to take over a parcel of land fronting the Pacific.

Former Treasurer Cornelius Bliss of the Republican national campaign committee left an estate of nearly five million dollars, but no one ever accused him of malversation of trust funds. He was justly regarded with high esteem by his business and political associates who twice pressed upon him the custody of the party campaign contributions.

GRAPHITES

Poverty threatens the laird of Skibo, his fortune is slipping away.
Only a beggarly million a year to keep the coyotes at bay!
Think of it! Less than three thousand a day to care for the ironmaster's needs,
Dwelling upon his sorrowful case in sympathy how the heart bleeds.

Notions of a poverty-stricken Ireland will have to be revised. The United States consul at Cork reports to the state department that the deposits in joint stock banks for the Emerald Isle for the first six months of 1912 reached the tidy sum of \$381,050,108 and as this was \$8,472,526 in excess of the same date (June 30, 1912) for the year previous it argues a fair degree of prosperity. These totals are exclusive of \$15,500,000 of government and other public funds in the Bank of Ireland. Not at all a bad showing for a much harassed country.

Warden Johnston of Folsom, who has become imbued with Wallace sentimentality concerning murderers, is having a hard time to prove that his negro prisoner, Delehante, was insane when he killed a fellow convict. The negro told the warden in response to questioning that if a man kills another save in self-defense he should be hanged. The impression grows that Delehante might have made the better warden.

Secretary of State Jordan is getting worried owing to the score or more of election contests that are threatened due to Attorney General Webb's accommodating decision that any old time will do to make the official returns. Jordan now says he will be governed by circumstances and make official report to the governor on incomplete returns rather than have California lose her electoral voice. Now, will the contestants be good!

Cherchez la femme! General Pascual Orozco, Mexican revolutionary leader, is missing and it is thought he is in hiding in Los Angeles. His wife and babies are at one of the ocean resorts contiguous. The revolutionist is also a husband and a father.

Tom Gun and "Sureshot" Kearney are among the aviators scheduled to entertain Los Angeles audiences next week at the Ascot Park "death-defying" exhibitions. Let us hope that neither will go off prematurely.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook of alleged north pole fame is billed to lecture in San Francisco next month. Clarence Darrow was recently an invited speaker in the northern metropolis.

By bringing in a verdict of not guilty the jury that passed on the Ettor-Giovannetti cases at Salem, Mass., accused of murdering a textile striker at Lawrence, has prevented an uprising in Italy. This is reminiscent of the pretty passenger who kissed the chief mate, thereby saving the ship.

It now begins to look as if the woman suffrage states will have to be revised and one eliminated. Michigan, with only two counties to hear from, which are said to be anti, by official count has defeated the amendment by 723 votes. Too bad, but better luck next time.

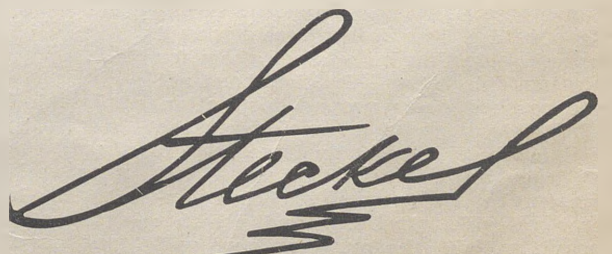
Woman suffragists in convention at Philadelphia have passed resolutions demanding the enfranchisement of all women, a single standard of morality, the abolition of traffic in women and the arbitration of all disputes. Now then, every white man, a rising vote to concur!

Having broken the spell by allowing the sentence of a wife murderer to be carried out perhaps the governor will refrain from interfering with the courts in other cases henceforth, except for good cause.

Children's Pictures in Characteristic Attitudes

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Studio and Art Gallery, 336½ S. Bdwy.

Special Exhibition of Oils Now on View

Music

By W. Francis Gates

What a joy was that Tschaikowsky symphony with which the local orchestra opened its season! One of the most exquisite symphonic works extant, it was given virile rendition by Mr. Hamilton and his band last Friday. The symphony was preceded by the "Maze Flute" overture as a curtain raiser and followed by the Sibelius "Finlandia" as a solemn close. This is the symphony which has its slow movement tacked on to what, logically, is the closing climax. But anything to be something different. And how could one feel "pathetic if it had ended with the magnificent close of the third movement? It was a good test of the orchestra, to give this big work so early in the season and it came out with flying colors. More so, in fact, than it did in the accompaniment to the "Shadow Song," Blanche Ruby soloist. A smaller scoring and more rehearsals would not be amiss for our local soloists. Miss Ruby has a delightful voice and her "Mignon" aria was the best of her work that day. The stunning Parisian appearance the soloist made I leave to the society editor. The attendance was not up to the usual mark, possibly, on account of the quantity of excellent orchestral work heard in the same house recently. The next concert occurs in two weeks with Mme. Gerville Reache as soloist. The house will be sold out. My advice is to get seats early.

Revived after a hiatus of several years, the Krauss string quartet, formerly the only organization of its kind in Los Angeles, took a new lease of life with its concert at the Gamut Club, Wednesday night. The quartet is now composed of Messrs. Krauss, Koopman, Bierlich and Opid. Each of these is an artist of no weak pretensions. Mr. Krauss has stood for the best in violin music here for fifteen years and has been continuously the concert master of the Symphony Orchestra. Beethoven's quartet, op. 18, no. 5, opened the program followed by one by Paul Juon, a modern German composer who is quite interesting, perhaps, because he does not feel it necessary to string together a half hour of dissonances. The Haydn D major quartet closed the program, which, it will be seen, came to be chronologically stood on its head, as the natural sequence would have been, Haydn, Beethoven, and Juon. But, possibly, the idea was to send the audience away in the bright, careless mood of the Haydn vein. Several other concerts of the quartet will be given this season and they who delight in this highest and purest form of music will find much enjoyment in them.

Evidently, my notices of the Ellis Club concert and the Mero recital, which Uncle Sam was supposed to deliver to The Graphic last week, proved so enjoyable that he retained them for his own delectation,—for they have not yet reached their proper destination. With this much of an apology to the Ellis Club for what may have seemed to it as an intentional slight, I will repeat that its program included several valuable numbers; and whether heavy or light, the numbers were well sung. The Stewart "Song of the Camp," with its background of "Annie Laurie" was delightfully given and can be repeated each season with enjoyment to its auditors. The soloist, Miss Lockhart, rather overloaded herself in giv-

ing arias of a character not suited to her voice. Her lighter number was much enjoyed. While the program was not the best the club has produced it was given with the verve one has learned to expect of leader and singers.

Without sensational advertising, without talk of jewels, divorces or kisses from Liszt, Yolanda Mero came and conquered the small audience that heard her piano programs. She has a wonderful technic; but, better than that, she has a flexible temperament and an individuality that she is not afraid of inserting into her interpretations. While the pedantic might carp at her livening up of Beethoven, no one could deny the brilliancy of her playing in the modern numbers. She is in the Carreno and the Zeisler class; and if she comes to Los Angeles again, may we know enough to go and hear her in the large numbers she deserves. Mero joked over the small number of her auditors—"they must be so lonely," but the joke was on Los Angeles musicians, who thus entertained a pianistic angel unawares.

It is rumored that an artist visiting in Los Angeles has offered solos for one of the popular Sunday orchestral concerts, gratis, having become much interested in the purpose of providing the best grade of music for the people at popular prices. It is a rare offer as it proves that all artists are not actuated by the dollar chase.

Of course, Alice Neilsen and her company drew a big house last Tuesday night on the Behymer Philharmonic course. She is a prime favorite here and her artistic growth is watched with much interest. Her voice is broader, she has more freedom of vocalization and action than in her earlier years. Sweetly graceful, she was recalled until response became a burden. A warmer welcome seldom is given a singer in Los Angeles. Miss Neilsen is surrounded by a company worthy of her art. Fornari, baritone, has been heard here. With Mardones, basso, and Ramella, tenor, there was a trio of notable voices. The basso cantante of Mr. Mardones was a joy from the lowest to his highest tones. Sopranos, contraltos, frequently, tenors, occasionally, but seldom do we hear such a beautiful volume of tone as comes from the big throat of this amplitudinous bass. Miss Schwartz' contralto was a fit companion for the clear and liquid tones of Miss Neilsen and their voices beautifully blended in a duet from "Mme. Butterfly." "The Secret of Suzanne" was given its second performance here as the second half of this program, with Miss Nielsen and Mr. Fornari in the singing parts, and Tavecchia as servant. It is needless to say the cast was an ideal one, but kindness compels one to draw a veil of forgetfulness over the work of the orchestra. Evidently, the players were not acquainted with the work. It was a pity.

Joseph Pierre Dupuy has so many friends that it is unnecessary more than to whisper that he will give a song recital—and his house is filled. At the Gamut Club last week he offered a program in a variety of tongues, a number of which he is entitled to sing by lingual proficiency. Arias from Italian, German and French operas formed the heavier part of his program. He did not neglect the local composer—who seems to be coming into his own in Los Angeles, lately—

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but offered songs by Messrs. Pemberton, Colby, Demorest and Miss Hanon. The Orient was represented in the closing groups, as songs on Asiatic themes were sung by this polyglot lyric tenor. The audience promptly and regularly extended the "glad hand" and Mr. Dupuy added to his local fame. The satisfactory accompanist was Charles H. Demorest.

Walter Balfour, baritone, introduced himself to the Los Angeles musical public the same night as the Krauss concert, in a recital at Blanchard hall. Mr. Balfour has a naturally excellent voice and selected a good arrangement of baritone songs. While his voice was not always at the best of control, the intentions were good and the singer gave a good account of his musical predilections. Such a voice as he possesses is a welcome addition to the vocal community.

In their second recital at the Ebell Club Thursday night, Messrs. Seyler and Werner again came out with flying colors, musically, and demonstrated their solidity of musicianship on their respective instruments, piano and violin. Their ensemble work commanded the applause of the musicians present.

Last Saturday, Margaret Goetz and Abraham Miller, tenor, gave a German song recital at Symphony hall, one of a series of concerts arranged by Miss Goetz, who has taken a studio in Blanchard building. Mr. Miller has just returned from a period of German study.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.
04000 Nov. 26, 1912.

NOTICE is hereby given that James Keene Hedstrom, of 170 Lucas Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., who, on July 22, 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 11415, Serial No. 04000, for Lot 4, Sec. 4, Lots 1, 2 and 3, Section 5, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 7th day of January, 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Claimant names as witnesses: Frank James Kimball, Joseph Louis Olivera, Katherine F. Gleason, Jackson Tweedy, all of Calabasas, Cal.
5t FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.
03982 Nov. 13, 1912.

NOTICE is hereby given that John E. Ziehke, of Calabasas, Cal., who on June 5, 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 11375, Serial No. 03982, for NE 1/4, Section 20, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 10th day of January, 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Claimant names as witnesses: Louis Olivera, Posey Horton, William Gleason, Roy Horton, all of Calabasas, Cal.
5t FRANK BUREN, Register.

"FIVE IN ONE" A \$5000 Complete Combination Policy Guarantees

1. \$25 per week for sickness—limit any one case 52 weeks.
2. \$25 per week for accident—limit any one case 52 weeks.
3. \$500 per annum, ten years, for Total Permanent Disability.
4. Old Age Annuity—Amount according to age of insured.
5. \$5000 at death in one sum or installments for life of beneficiary. Liberal dividends, cash, loan or extension values.

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Arm, prepare and protect yourself NOW; YOU are bound to be overtaken by at least ONE—perhaps MORE, or possibly ALL of these pictured misfortunes. Can YOU or your loved ones afford the loss? Don't try to evade the responsibility; meet it like a true man RIGHT NOW! The quickest, easiest, cheapest, safest, and most effective way is by investing in a COMPLETE COMBINATION POLICY issued exclusively by "your own home company," 44 YEARS OLD

Life Insurance.....\$126,280,772.00
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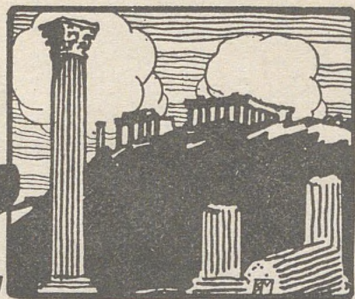
1912

Mr. John Newton Russell, Jr.
Manager Home Office Agency,
6th and Olive Sts., Los Angeles.

Dear Sir:
Without committing myself, please send me full particulars of your "Five in One" Complete Combination Policy. I was born on the.....day of..... 18... My occupation is..... I am.....married. My address is No.....St.,..... Signed..... (CUT OUT AND FORWARD)



Art



By Everett C. Maxwell

EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK.
Detlef Sammann—Steckel Gallery.

Today marks the close of the Third Annual Exhibition of work by members of the California Art Club at Blanchard Gallery. This worthy collection of eighty-five canvases representing thirty-six painters has attracted perhaps the largest attendance of any exhibit of art work ever held in Los Angeles. In my brief review of a week ago I endeavored to bring into sharp relief the values of such a movement reflective of the combined efforts of our resident painters along lines of education and artistic betterment. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made in years past to maintain a club of art workers that would contribute a solid standard to our fluctuating art progress on the coast. All who have kept close watch of such matters will readily call to mind the struggle that attended several previous movements of a similar nature and the disaster that marked their untimely ends. It seemed that the local art colony needed a leader and it fell to the lot of William Wendt to cement the straggling ranks into combined energy and lead them forward to the goal of success. Despite adverse criticism on the part of a few carping critics and a horde of small-minded individuals, the California Art Club was organized along lines of unity and co-operation and has now lived for three abundant years of progress and usefulness. Perhaps, a few signal mistakes have been made, but no organization on the face of the globe is infallible. The position that Mr. Wendt has filled was a difficult one and few men could have accomplished what he has done for unity and strength in so comparatively short a time.

It is a pleasure at this time briefly to note a few of the canvases that have proved of specific interest to me in the run of the exhibition. No doubt many will question the advisability of setting aside a given number of pictures for critical review, but if we are to measure up to cosmopolitan standards of art we must, perforce, accept cosmopolitan methods of review. The two canvases by William Wendt, "Mt. San Antonio" and "The Golden Shore" were perhaps the most comprehensive of the entire collection. In the course of Mr. Wendt's several years' residence in the southwest we have seen this well trained painter develop from a literalist to an idealist and the transition has been a subtle, but a convincing one. At no time in Mr. Wendt's career, either past or to come, will he be other than a reasoning painter. That is to say, his heart will never overbalance his head. He knows his craft as do few American painters and he bends it to fit every mood of nature. Of late years this process has become less studies, more spontaneous, and more easily accomplished, and his work has gained perceptibly thereby. Even yet Mr. Wendt reasons with nature and his canvases are close chronicles of the argument.

In large measure the same may be said of the work of Gardner Symons who exposes at this time a vital rendering of longshore seascapes of bold conception and virile handling. It is interesting to compare "The Southern Sea" by this able painter with "The Golden Shore" by Wendt. Here are

two men of equal strength offering two canvases very much alike in composition and painted in the full color of western atmosphere. Wendt's canvas is a veil of soft glowing gold and gray while Symons sees his rocks and sea in rich, cool tones of blues. Symons is a rare individualist. He is manned to a degree of excellence that makes his work stand upon the value of its technical dexterity. He juggles paint as a trickster does his cards and coins and the result leaves the beholder mystified and charmed.

Benjamin Chamber Brown is a colorist who never fails to strike a psychological note. His offering, "The Mount of the Cross," while scenic in subject is treated in a manner at once direct sincere, and sympathetic. "Vanity" and "La Senorita" by Helena Dunlap reveal this talented young woman in the latest stage of her development and if we are not greatly in error the trend is strongly in the direction of the post-impressionistic movement. "Spring in New England" by Ben Foster depicts a familiar mood of nature which while well expressed and well painted possesses little charm in line and color. Detlef Sammann shows great improvement in his late work over his spotty methods of applying paint a year ago. "Weatherbeaten," his most noteworthy offering, is full of good passages and is chiefly telling in its movement and elemental force.

"The Mill" by Sydney Dale Shaw is a successful experiment in pure color. It is nice in tone and radiates with light and air. Jean Mannheim's three figure studies are a welcome variation from the surfeit of landscapes that always characterizes a western salon. All of these well drawn and strongly-modeled studies have been favorably reviewed in these columns consequent upon the exhibit of the Music and Art Association in Pasadena. Eugene C. Frank can always be relied upon to paint solid work. He is a draftsman of much ability and his color manipulation in "Canal, Venice" is harmonious and well managed. Julian Bracken Wendt shows two pieces of sculpture which represent this gifted woman at her best.

An exhibition of more than usual interest and merit has been on public view at the Steckel Gallery this week. Unfortunately, want of space forbade an announcement of this excellent showing last week and today marks its closing. This exhibit included work by David Luther Boronda, Lucile Joulin, Goddard Gale, Xavier Martinez, Eugene Neuhus, Amedee Joulin, Pesham Nouel, Will Sparks, and Gottardo Piazzoni of San Francisco and Jean Mannheim, Hanson Puthuff, and Detlef Sammann of Los Angeles.

Gerald Cassidy, the well known Indian and desert painter of Santa Fe, N. M., has been visiting in Los Angeles. He returned home Wednesday.

Herbert W. Faulkner of Washington, Conn., will show twenty Venetian studies at studio No. 403 Blanchard Hall, beginning next week.

John M. Gamble, who has been sojourning in Los Angeles, has returned to Santa Barbara.

International Studio for December opens with an article on "Johannes

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Hendrigus Jurren" by W. G. Perkharn. This is followed by an article on George Sheringham by A. L. Baldry. E. A. Taylor treats on "Etchings from the Recent Salon in Paris" and Val Davis, R. B. A., on "The Art of Chas. John Colings." T. G. McAllister writes of the sculptor, Edwin Pauteri, and L. Deubner treats of "Modern German Embroidery." "Studio Talk," "Art School Notes," "Reviews and Notes," "The Lay Figure," "A Study in Country Architecture," "The House Beautiful of Japan," "The Miniatures of Heloise Guillou Redfield," "Some New Books," and "In the Galleries" complete the issue.

Maynard Dixon was in Los Angeles last week arranging for an exhibition of his late work.

Farewell exhibition of oil canvases by Detlef Sammann will open at the Steckel Gallery Monday, December 2, to continue one week.

Hamilton Archille Wolf will deliver a lecture, "The Making of a Picture," Tuesday evening, Dec. 3, at the Los Angeles School of Art and Design. The public is invited to attend.

Social & Personal

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Johnson, Jr., of 832 West Twenty-eighth street entertained Tuesday evening with a large reception in honor of their daughter, Miss Katherine Johnson, who was formally introduced to society. Miss Johnson is one of the most charming debutantes of the season and has been much in demand for affairs of the younger set, even before her debut. She only recently returned from a tour of the world in company with her grandmother, Mrs. E. P. Johnson, Sr., the trip following her graduation from Burnham House in Northampton, Mass. Mrs. Johnson was attractively gowned in black velvet, trimmed in jet, and the young debutante wore a girlish gown of white satin with a crystal drape, and she carried a handsome staff bouquet of American Beauty roses. Throughout the house the tall American Beauties were used for decorations. Assisting the hosts in receiving were Mrs. William H. Perry, Mrs. E. P. Johnson, Sr., Mrs. Charles Modini Wood, Mrs. Charles Herbert Dick, Mrs. Louis Tolhurst, Mrs. Harry Innes Borden, Mrs. John A. Fairchild, Mrs. Nathaniel Myrick, Mrs. John Mott, Mrs. L. W. Powell, Mrs. John L. Foster, Mrs. Will E. Dunn, Mrs. Henry W. Howard, Mrs. Ernest A. Bryant, Mrs. Jay H. Utley, Mrs. W. E. Spence, Mrs. Jefferson Paul Chandler, Mrs. Ygnacio Sepulveda, the Misses Sada Johnson, Lillian Van Dyke, Barbara Stephens, Marguerite Drake, Katherine Ramsey, Marjorie Ramsey, Evangeline Duque, Helen Brant, Elizabeth Wood, Florence Wood, Florence Clark, Katherine Barbour, Virginia Walsh, Mildred Burnett, Sally McFarland, Sarah Clark, Aileen McCarthy, Lillian Van Dyke, Helen Taggart, Margaret Fleming, Louise Fleming, Angelita Phillips, Helen Worsham, Louise Hunt, Alice Elliott, Jeannette Bulkley, Juliet Boileau, Conchita Sepulveda, Ruth Powell, Viola Hamilton and Georgia Off.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Burke announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Lillian Burke, to Mr. Earl Russell Lieb, son of Judge and Mrs. S. F. Lieb of San Jose. Miss Burke made the revelation to a coterie of girl friends Tuesday afternoon at a luncheon which she and Mrs. Burke gave at the California Club in honor of Miss Sarah Clark and Miss Lillian Van Dyke. The luncheon table had a centerpiece formed of a large basket brimming with pink roses and ferns. Surrounding the basket was a wreath fashioned of corsage bouquets of rosebuds, forget-me-nots, heliotrope and mignonette, which were attached to blue satin ribbons leading to each cover. Places were marked by monogrammed envelopes which contained the announcement cards. Miss Burke is one of the popular members of the younger set, and is a Marlborough graduate and a Stanford girl. Her fiancée is the son of Judge and Mrs. Samuel Franklin Lieb of San Jose. Judge Lieb is one of the most prominent members of the bar in California, and for years was president of the board of trustees at Stanford. Mr. Lieb is a Stanford man, and is the Pacific Coast representative of a big machinery firm in Houston, Texas. Guests at the luncheon included Mrs. Alfred Wright, Miss Mildred Burnett, Miss Virginia Nourse, Miss Florence Brown, Miss Mary Richardson, Miss Jeanette Bulkley, Miss Virginia Walsh, Miss Gertrude Workman and Miss Angelita Phillips.

One of the brilliant affairs of the season was the dancing party with

which Mrs. William E. Ramsey of Western avenue entertained last evening at Hotel Alexandria, introducing her daughter, Miss Marjorie Ramsey, to society. The ballroom and reception rooms of the hotel were bowered with ruddy American Beauty roses and masses of foliage. Assisting Mrs. Ramsey in receiving were Mrs. Hugh L. Macneil, Mrs. Kate Slauson Vosburg, Mrs. Alfred Solano, Mrs. E. Avery McCarthy, Mrs. Michael J. Connell, Mrs. Dean Mason, Mrs. L. N. Brunswick, Mrs. Dan McFarland, Mrs. Jaro von Schmidt, Mrs. John G. Mossin, Mrs. Frank Thomas and Mrs. George S. Patton.

Mrs. Guy Barham of West Seventh street was hostess Tuesday afternoon at a party at the Orpheum, followed by tea at the Alexandria, the affair being in compliment to Mrs. Elbridge Rand of Paris, who is the guest of her parents, ex-Governor and Mrs. Henry T. Gage of Downey. The tea tables were bright with American Beauty roses, and places were arranged for Mrs. Henry T. Gage, Mrs. Volney Gage, Miss Conchita Sepulveda, Mrs. John G. Mott, Miss Elizabeth Wood, Miss Florence Wood, Miss Emma Conroy, Miss Josephine Lacy and Miss Sally McFarland. Wednesday evening Mrs. Barham entertained with a theater party at the Majestic in compliment to Miss Sepulveda. After the theater the party adjourned to the Alexandria where supper was served at a table decked with American Beauties. Covers were arranged for Mr. and Mrs. John Mott, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Myrick, Dr. and Mrs. Titian J. Coffey, Miss Cora Auten, Mr. William R. Reid and Mr. Arthur Dodsworth.

At three o'clock Tuesday afternoon, at the home of her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Davis, 4679 Pasadena avenue, Miss Cora Eastman Lord became the bride of Major Andrew James Copp, the ceremony being witnessed by relatives only. The Rev. W. B. Gants read the service which took place beneath a canopy of ferns and white carnations with tulle bows. In the dining room, where a wedding dinner was served, red carnations and greenery were utilized. The bride wore a robe of white charmeuse, trimmed with duchess lace and draped with shadow lace. Her veil was caught with sprays of orange blossoms and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her only ornament was a diamond pendant, the gift of the groom. Her cousin, Miss Eleanor Davis, was the only attendant, and was gowned in white satin draped with chiffon and trimmed with pearls. She carried an arm shower of Cecil Brunners and tulle. Mr. Davis gave his niece into the keeping of the groom and Mr. Thomas Caldwell Ridgeway acted as best man. Major and Mrs. Copp are on their way to Honolulu, where they will pass their honeymoon. After February 1 they will be at home at their own house at 312 South Union avenue. Miss Lord has lived in this city about a year, and is an attractive and accomplished girl. Major Copp is a Stanford man, and also graduated from the University of Michigan. He is a prominent club member and an officer in the national guard.

Mrs. Bessie McGoodwin and Miss McGoodwin of Orchard avenue entertained Tuesday afternoon at the Rose Tree House, Pasadena, in honor of Mrs. Willoughby Rodman and Mrs. C. Q. Stanton. The ables were decorated with centerpieces of pink Enchantress carnations and ferns, and hand-painted cards marked places for Madames Ar-

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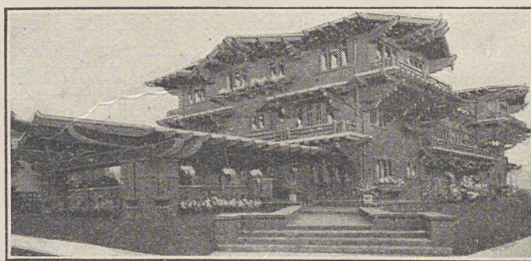
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Mrs. Gregory Perkins, Jr., of St. Paul avenue entertained yesterday afternoon with a luncheon in compliment to Miss Katherine Barbour and Miss Fannie Todd Carpenter. Enchantress carnations and huckleberry foliage formed the decorations, and covers were laid for fifteen guests.

Mrs. Nicholas E. Rice of 317 Occidental boulevard and Mrs. Leon F. Moss of 1241 Lake avenue, entertained Wednesday afternoon with a luncheon at the Los Angeles Country Club. Palms and potted plants were arranged in the reception rooms, and the luncheon tables were decorated with Killarney roses, while hand-painted floral cards marked places for a hundred guests. Assisting women were Mrs. William I. Hollingsworth, Mrs. Willits J. Hole, Mrs. George P. Thresher, Mrs. Roy Bayly, Mrs. Henderson Hayward, Mrs. Stephen L. Rice and Mrs. Elmer E. Cole. After luncheon bridge was played.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Irving Hall Mayfield—the latter was formerly Miss Juliet Borden—are at Mare Island, Lieutenant Mayfield having been transferred from San Diego.

Dr. and Mrs. Andrew Stewart Lobingier and their daughter, Miss Gladys, have returned from a two months' stay in the east, and Mrs. Lobingier is at home to her friends at 511 Westmoreland avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Holliday of 1380 West Adams street, are in New York, and will visit other cities in a six weeks' trip through the east.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Frankel of "Visa del Mar," Hollywood, entertained Tuesday evening with a dinner in honor of Lieut.-Commander and Mrs. Edward C. Woods.

Mrs. Cornelius Welles Pendleton and Miss Pendleton will entertain Saturday afternoon, Dec. 14, with a reception at their home at 1310 St. Andrews Place.

Miss Bertha Hale of 1735 Harvard boulevard entertained recently in honor of Mrs. Pearl W. Powers of Andrews boulevard and Miss Agnes Knight of Mariposa avenue, both of whom have recently returned from abroad.

Mrs. Samuel H. B. Vandervoort and Mrs. Benjamin F. Kierulff, Jr., entertained Tuesday afternoon with a reception at the home of the former, 418 West Thirty-third street.

In honor of Miss Marjorie Ramsey, daughter of Mrs. William E. Ramsey, who made her debut this week, Mr. and Mrs. E. Avery McCarthy of Fifth and Norton avenue, will entertain Tuesday evening, Dec. 3, with a dancing party.

Mr. and Mrs. Volney E. Howard will entertain this evening with an informal dance for the younger set at the Los Angeles Country Club, in honor of Miss Aileen McCarthy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Avery McCarthy.

Mrs. Ernest A. Bryant had a theater party of twenty young girls at the Mason Wednesday afternoon, and afterward took her guests to tea at the Alexandria. The guests of honor were Miss Lillian Van Dyke, Miss Aileen McCarthy and Miss Sarah Clark.

Bessie Chapin, Lena Sharp and Solie Heilbronner gave a trio performance at the Starr rooms last Saturday, in which the program contained only the works of women composers.

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Mr. Lott has reopened his studio at 912 WEST 20TH ST. (Near Oak).

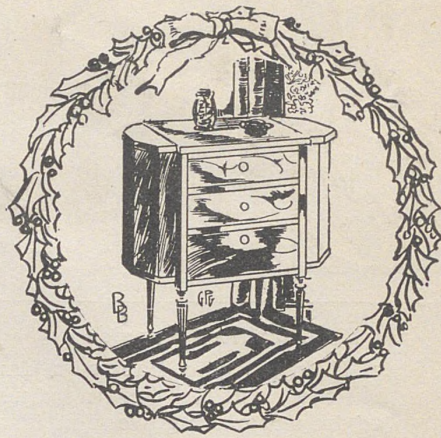
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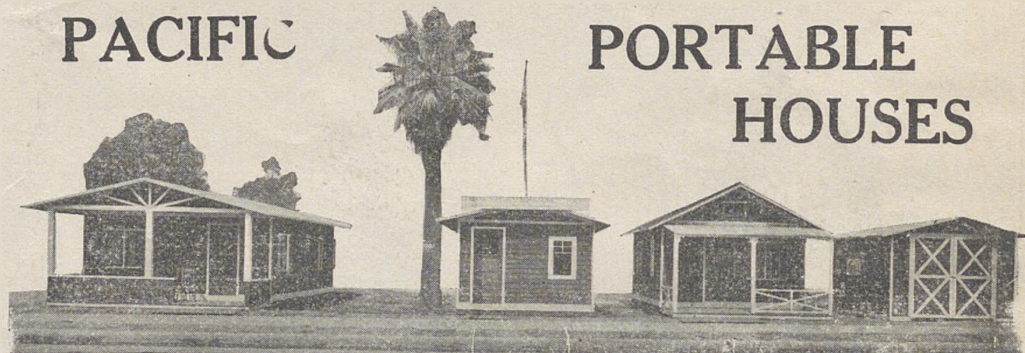
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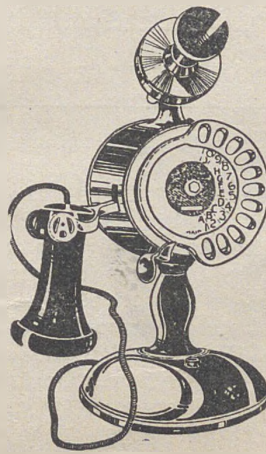
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Cheaters

By Caroline Reynolds

Julian Eltinge, who has won fame through the rather extraordinary course of impersonating women, is the star at the Mason Opera House this week, in a farce comedy enlivened with musical numbers and entitled "The Fascinating Widow." Eltinge's skill in portraying the dear, unfair sex is remarkable. He makes a handsome woman, apparently in the prime of life, exquisitely gowned and femininely graceful. The one false note in his make-up is a badly arranged wig. Eltinge does a colorful dance that is baf-

for the affections of Margaret Leffingwell. Hal is on the verge of arrest, and in order to escape and still be near Margaret he becomes Mrs. Monte, a fascinating widow. He lures Oswald, his rival, into a proposal of marriage—in fact, the scene is all set for the wedding, when Hal proclaims his real identity and marries Margaret. There is a plethora of lines which are given a trace of innuendo by an Eltinge wink or a quirk of the eye by one of the other performers. In fact, no part of the show is in good taste, although it is well calculated to please the average



McCONNELL AND SIMPSON, AT THE ORPHEUM

fling to the onlooker, who has to tax his brain to remember that this whirling, lithe-limbed, slender-ankled creature is really a stout and sturdy man. Mr. Eltinge's work is interesting and there is nothing vulgar in his make-up, yet there is a vague repulsion in the thought that a man should climb to success by so unmasculine a method. The situations of the play are rather time-worn, having been used in "Charlie's Aunt" and similar comedies. Eltinge is a college youth, Hal Blake, who gets into trouble by striking his rival

audience, which seems to revel in the sort of wit that abounds in Eltinge's vehicle. There are many funnyisms with which no fault can be found, and the feminine contingent is, on the whole, of great charm, Belle Adair, who plays Margaret, Hal's sweetheart, being a strong favorite. Lankton Wells, the college "fat" man, is portrayed by Edward Garvie, who is funny at first, but who becomes wearisome after three acts in which he employs the same methods to get a laugh. The real comedian of the company is Charles W

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Butler, whose picture of the shadow-like Rev. Wilbur Watts is side-splitting because it is so seriously played. The song numbers are good and the chorus work is excellent. As for the gowning—it is a sartorial treat, with nothing dingy or shop-worn about the effects.

"Modern Eve" at the Majestic

Musical comedy without a star reigns at the Majestic this week in the form of "A Modern Eve," which is one of the liveliest and most frothily tuneful affairs that have blessed us this season. The comedy has been accused of having a plot, but could not be judged guilty, as even a microscope would fail to reveal it. There is a stalwart suffragette, who has relegated her husband to the kitchen—except when he is skylarking in gay cafes with pretty actresses, etc.—and who has persuaded her two pretty daughters, Renee and Camille, to become an artist and a physician respectively, and to treat all men with scorn. But Cupid interferes with Mother's plans, and Mother herself becomes rather gay. This is the line upon which the various songs, dances and quips are hung, and no one cares how fragile it may be. A good company is a rarity, and Majestic audiences are highly appreciative of the "Modern Eve" aggregation. Marion Roddy, pretty of face and form, sings charmingly as Renee, and her personal graces are so marked that not even an overpowering self-consciousness can completely submerge them. But the favorite of the audiences is Adele Rowland, who fairly tingles with magnetism, and plays Camille in a spirit of comedy and good fellowship that is irresistible. Arline Bolling is a handsome Baroness, and Henrietta Tedro cuts a dashing figure as the suffragette mother. The greater part of the fun-making of the production is provided by Alexander Clark, whose burlesque picture of the henpecked husband keeps the house in a continual ripple of mirth.

Ray Raymond and Louis Kelso play the youthful lovers, with Mr. Raymond carrying off the laurels for his graceful dancing and acceptable singing. The musical numbers are of the light, catchy variety, rather saccharine melodies, but the sort that the audience whistles as it goes out—which is the key to musical-comedy success.

"Regeneration" at the Belasco

There is little that is interesting in "The Regeneration," the Owen Kildare play presented at the Belasco this week with Evelyn Vaughan, Bertram Lytell and Frances Ring in the leading roles. Founded on the Kildare story, "My Mamie-Rose," it lacks sincerity and does not convince, even though its principal part is given a virile interpretation by Mr. Lytell. The story is familiar—that of Owen Conway, one of the great unwashed; a criminal, who is stirred into ambition by meeting a teacher of the slums, Marie Deering. In teaching Owen his letters, she teaches him the greater lesson of love, and learns it herself, so that after several tempestuous acts, this gently-bred, refined young woman is ready to throw herself into the arms of a man who comes from the lowest dive, and has barely placed one foot on the rung of the ladder. It does not ring true, and it brings to the spectator a vision of what Marie's life will be after she marries Conway. Even though he does climb upward, how soon the glamor of love would wear off, to leave his crudities, his absolute ignorance of the little things of life, to torture the girl into hopeless irritation. To have been really strong Conway would have gone up alone and then come to Marie for her promise. Here is the big flaw that the dramatist has made; but there are many other faults in the drama. There is much of platitude and sentimentality and more than one moment of mawkishness. Infinite credit, however, is due to Miss Vaughan and Mr. Lytell for the way in which they handled the

"prayer" scene in the second act. At first the audience was inclined to giggle or sneer, but the earnestness of the players gave the scene a value not endowed by the playwright. Mr. Lytell does an interesting and effective piece of work, except in an emotional scene in the third act, in which he descends to an undignified sniffling entirely out of keeping with Owen's character. Miss Vaughan delivers her platitudinous lines with charm—which is all that is required of her. Her appearance is not suitable to the part, however; there is too much of the silk-stocking, buckled-slipper, draped gown effect. A severe tailored suit and a simple shirtwaist would have made the character far more appealing. Frances Ring is a surprise as Nell, Owen's sweetheart. Miss Ring's other roles have been saccharine, and her picture of the gaudy-gowned, painted Nell is all the better for the contrast. There are minor parts meritoriously played, notably the Skinny of Donald Bowles and the Dempsey of William Wolbert. However, not even the playing of the company can make the offering a worthy one.

Gingerless Week at the Orpheum

This week's Orpheum bill is wanting in ginger, with Frank Morrell and Amelia Bingham, holdovers, neither of whom was so remarkably successful last week, proving the oases in the desert. Miss Bingham's forte plainly is comedy. In a scene from "A School for Husbands" she garners a goodly harvest of laughs and tremendous applause, and has a good climax in a scene from "Madame Sans Gene." Frank Morrell also is much better this week than last, with a new program and new jokes. Probably, George V. Hobart's near-German sketch, "Mein Liebchen," will be an immense favorite in vaudeville, because of its sentimentality. It has a gossamer plot, and its best characters are undeveloped—namely, the old German musician, who isn't given a chance to make an impression and the slangy Gloriana of the "face and figger." Mabel Carruthers in the latter part can only be described as a "scream." Hobart is a pastmaster of slangy creations, and he should write a plot around Miss Carruthers. Howard, the ventriloquist, returns with his dentist's shop sketch, showing a remarkable skill in voice production. Les Marco Belli, French comedy conjurers, perform many of the more common illusion tricks—that is, one performs them, and the other shows how it is done; which interests the audience hugely. Adele Ferguson and Edna Northlane are uninteresting performers—rather, the blonde is negatively unappealing, although the little brunette is clever in her boyish make-up which she assumes for the final moment of their crude little skit. Dane Claudius and Lillian Scarlet pink-pank on the banjo, making a specialty of the tunes of the old days, but a banjo, at best, is the most unmusical of instruments. The Symphony Orchestra's opening program is a bright spot in the program.

Offerings for Next Week

That most entertaining of operettas "The Chocolate Soldier," will once more come to the Majestic, opening there Sunday night for a week's engagement. There has never been a more popular musical offering than this light opera, which is cleverly done, both musically and lyrically. The Whitney Opera Company, equipped with new scenery and costumes, will present the opera, with Charles Purcell, Rena Vivienne, Ilon Bergere, Lucille Saunders, J. Russell Powell and a number of others. Though operas in number have flocked from Vienna to win fame, none of them has ever disturbed Oscar Straus' musical embodiment of the exploits, loves and comic deeds of "The Chocolate Soldier," as set forth by George Bernard Shaw in his satiric romance, "Arms and the Man." Shaw's merry flings at time-honored notions of war, heroes, courage, love and so forth give

the opera a book of unusual merit. "My Hero," "The Letter Song," "That Will Be Lovely," and a score of other musical numbers have endeared themselves to hundreds of thousands.

Final performance of "The Regeneration" will be given at the Belasco Saturday and Sunday, and Monday night, "Wedding Bells," a new comedy by Edward Salisbury Field, will have its first performance on any stage at the Belasco theater, with Bert Lytell and Evelyn Vaughan in the chief roles. Mr. Field's new play promises many highly diverting episodes and the Belasco patrons should find it unusually entertaining. Mr. Fields is a magazine writer, caricaturist and humorist, whose Childe-Harold verses and drawings are features of several monthly periodicals. In "Wedding Bells" Mr. Field has not called upon any of the old-fashioned recipes for manufacturing fun. He has sought new fields and in the making of his comedy has accepted the rule that the situations create laughter rather than the lines themselves. The comedy has to do with the love affairs of a young couple who seek to get married without parental consent. The young girl hides herself in a wardrobe in order to escape her father, and at this moment a pair of furniture movers take out the wardrobe and deliver it to an adjoining house—and then the fun begins. The Belasco players will have excellent opportunities for good work.

Monday night, Dec. 2, begins the second and final week of Julian Eltinge's engagement in "The Fascinating Widow" at the Mason Opera House. This extension was made necessary by the extraordinary demand for admission, the first week, even with three matinees being unequal to the requests. "The Fascinating Widow" has many features to recommend it to popularity, although, of course, Mr. Eltinge's marvelous impersonation of a handsome woman is the main feature. In the second week's engagement he will wear a complete new set of gowns. There are many musical and dancing numbers which keep the action lively when the clever star is off the stage changing from one stunning creation to another. The present engagement will mark the final visit of Julian Eltinge in Los Angeles as "The Fascinating Widow." For the next three years he will remain east in a new play, so the present opportunities to see him should not be lost. A popular price matinee will be given Wednesday and the regular afternoon performance Saturday.

Paul Armstrong's stirring drama, "The Escape," continues to crowd the Burbank to the doors nightly, and its record is fast creeping up on the one set by "Peg o' My Heart." Armstrong's play has been one of the biggest successes ever staged at the Burbank, and though it will enter upon its sixth week Sunday afternoon, there is no lessening of the demand for seats. There is no change in the cast, with Florence Stone, Forrest Stanley, Robert Leonard, David Hartford, and others of the company doing brilliant work. The organization has now become so familiar with the play that it moves with clock-like precision, and the several changes which have been made in the production have added greatly to its value. "The Escape" is one of the big dramas of the year, and Burbank patrons are proving their admiration by seeing it not only once, but twice and three times.

Again will the Orpheum bill be almost new, the program which opens Monday matinee, Dec. 2, having five new acts. The toplineers are the Nat Nazarro troupe of acrobats. It is seldom that acrobats are given headline honors in vaudeville, but this aggregation is said to be of unusual skill. The performers have feats of strength and skill that are said to be the acme of daring, and they are perfectly trained. Sidney Ayres, well known in stock circles, will bring his own vehicle, "A

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Beginning Monday Night, Dec. 2

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"WEDDING BELLS"

A new play by Edward Salisbury Field.

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The New Lyceum Stock company will offer a spectacular production of

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and his superb company in

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Nights and Sat. Mat. 50c to \$2—Wed. Mat. 50c to \$1.50.
Next Week—DUSTIN FARNUM in "THE LITTLEST REBEL"

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Week of December 2

"THE HOLY CITY" and "Don Caesar De Bazan."

Continuous 1 to 5-7 to 11.

Prices 10 and 15c; Matinee 10c.

Call of the Wild." This is a western sketch of a new sort, and will be interpreted by a capable company. Lulu McConnell and Grant Simpson are favorites here as well as in the east, and their return in a lively comedy, "The Right Girl," will be welcome. Miss McConnell takes a dual part, while Mr. Simpson is afforded ample opportunity for clever character delineation. Madame Maria Galvany, the soprano, an-

nounced for a week ago, but detained because of illness, will be here the coming week only. Meridith will represent his wonderful bulldog, Snoozer, known as "the dog with the college education." The remainder of the acts include Howard the ventriloquist, Ferguson & Northlane, the London Tivoli Girls, and Les March Belli, the French

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

Books

What an inimitable joker and fun-maker Robert J. Burdette was, and IS! What delicious whimsies he utters! How artfully mirth and pathos are blended by him! Usually, too, under the gentle scoffing there is revealed a deeper feeling, a more serious or poetically sentimental meaning! As a humorist the expounder of the truth in the Rollo books, of the joys, sorrows and follies of the "Rise and Fall of the Mustache" and of various serio-comic incidents in life is pre-eminent. "Old Time and Young Tom" is but another name for an old, old favorite from Mr. Burdette's early lecture days. As the "Rise and Fall of the Mustache" the thousands remember it, and came to know the name of "Bob" Burdette. He states in his "foreword," so designated "because of my Teachers, who are very young and very wise, tell me I must (write it thus)," that this lecture has been delivered more than five thousand times. Even so, it will never grow old nor out of date (though mustaches are not so fashionable now as they once were nor so significant as when this was delivered for the first time), for 't portrays—life. From the cradle to the grave; from Adam to the present time. "Favorites" is a merry skit that recalls the exquisitely subtle humor of the "Rollo" lecture. "Jones (surely) was a demigod." And how Wilkie Collins' "Crock of Gold" and that old hair trunk in the attic make one love Burdette! "Rounded with a Sleep" is a gloom-dispeller warranted to cure the worst case of grouch imaginable, and the troubles of the "ancient resident" "Taking Account of Stock" at "moving" time and of the disturbed sleeper seeking the slamming shutter in the dark study are almost as good—if not better. Fifteen cheery bunches of merriment these, full of smiles and fun. ("Old Time and Young Tom." By Robert J. Burdette. Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

Love and Politics

Political graft stories have been almost overworked. However, Harry King Tootle has set a new and out-of-the-ordinary dramatic scene in "The Daughter of David Kerr." David Kerr is the "boss" in the little town of Belmont, and Gloria, his daughter, is raised in ignorance of his nefarious means of livelihood, away at boarding school. The motherless girl returning unexpectedly and inopportunely before election time, is surprised at the apathy exhibited by society over her coming. The "boss" pulls the wires to make her a social success, at the same time continuing to hide the source of his power from her. A foolish young editor, with idealistic ideas about running a newspaper and saving of Belmont from a ring of grafters appears. He is an old friend of Gloria's, as it develops. Naturally, there follows a sweet love story, or there would be nothing to record: no one would care whether he perished in the fight for right if there was no tender feeling spiced in. Continue the old story—the "boss" and the editor of the News are arrayed in bitter contest. Gloria is strangely ignorant of her lover's occupation so does not realize the situation. The election is on. An important street railway franchise is concerned. Imagining her father, despite his apparent coarseness and ignorance, a great and noble man and citizen, she makes quite a scene when she discovers the position of her suitor by a sensational story exposing the true issue of the campaign and the perfidy of Dave Kerr. But the great scene is where Ella, the

woman of the streets, not knowing to whom she is speaking, discloses the true character of Joe Wright, the progressive, and of Dave Kerr, the "boss," to his daughter, and tortures Gloria when she learns who she is. This one setting makes the story worth reading. ("The Daughter of David Kerr." By Harry King Tootle. A. C. McClurg Co.) & Co.)

Characteristic "Gleams," of Bjorkman

"Gleams," as the title would indicate, are flashes of spiritual light that have cast illumination into the inner recesses of the mind and soul of the Swedish writer and critic, Edwin Bjorkman. They represent the thought welling up at a time of great stress, of which Bjorkman says, "From those springtime weeks, that made me so drunk with creative fervor that I left a good position to abandon myself wholly to it, dates my entire subsequent development as a writer, critic and—using the word quite humbly—thinker." The aphorisms deal with man in relation to various facts in life: toward himself, his fellow men, society, life, love, death and service; and are as might be expected of Mr. Bjorkman, the translator of and commentator on August Strindberg's dismal "Plays." It is not surprising to find him grown beyond dogma, and questioning "What is God?" "My clearest vision of God," he says, "is—the Future." He sees a new significance in the Christ: "an exalted image of the ideal man, wrought by the race-mind out of two thousand years of reverent and devoted and tender dreaming." He is socialistic, as might be expected also, but not bitter and radical. All this and much more are indicated. ("Gleams." By Edwin Bjorkman. Mitchell Kennerley.)

Notes From Bookland

Reginald Wright Kauffman, author of "The House of Bondage," "The Sentence of Silence," etc., has returned with his wife to this country after a ten months' stay abroad. While in England, in addition to his writing, he has lectured in London, Manchester, and Birmingham on the social evil, and last month was the delegate from the United States to the International Men's Congress for Woman's Suffrage, which met in London. This week he spoke at Philadelphia at the National Woman's Suffrage Convention. Mr. Kauffman, who has nearly completed his forthcoming book, "Judith Kent, Freewoman," will shortly return to Europe, where he has engagements to speak in Guttentburg.

John Edward Courtney Bodley's new volume is entitled "Cardinal Manning and Other Essays," and is promised for immediate publication by Longmans, Green & Co. The author was associated with Cardinal Manning on the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working classes, and the two men became so intimate that the Cardinal designated Mr. Bodley as his biographer. This plan was not carried out, but the forthcoming volume contains biographical material regarding the famous churchman in the form of personal reminiscences. Two other essays in the volume are, "The Decay of Idealism in France" and "The Institute of France."

Miss Clare Benedict, whose forthcoming "European Back-Grounds" and "The Little Lost Prince" are announced for early publication, is a great-grand-niece of James Fenimore Cooper, and a niece of Constance Fenimore Woolson. Miss Benedict is the owner of the

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historic Pomeroy Cooper homestead at Cooperstown, N. Y. The house was built by William Cooper, father of the novelist, for his daughter Ann, on her marriage to George Pomeroy. The initials of the pair, with the date beneath, may still be seen on the eastern gable wall.

James Milnes' book, "John Jonathan and Company," which is being published in America by the Macmillan Company, has been widely reviewed and discussed abroad, illustrating the keener interest the British now take in America. Attention has been drawn to the chapter on the American woman and man, which advances the theory that the relationship of the sexes in America is losing the feeling of romance that is essential to virile progress in a nation. Sir William Robertson Nicol, reviewing "John Jonathan" in The British Weekly, says that since G. W. Stevens wrote the "Land of Dollars," there has been no truer appreciation of American opinion, none more piercing in its insight, none animated with a more friendly spirit.

What an industrious writer Queen Victoria was. It seems that in the muniment room at Windsor Castle are more than 1,000 bound volumes of letters to and from her, together with more than 100 volumes of journals written in her own hand. "We authors," said Disraeli once to the queen in his Hebraic ingratiating way—and, no doubt, she warmed at the compliment. Worst of it is that what is most valuable in all those 1,100 volumes will never be seen by us. The two volumes of extracts from the journals, just published by permission of the king, are, we are told by their editor, Lord Esher, the last that anyone living is likely to see of Victoria's inner life. These volumes end at 1840, the year her girlhood ended and Prince Albert came upon the scene.

John Lane Company have just issued "Hoffman's Chance," a realistic story of the stage containing vivid sketches of "women who do things," by William Caine; "History of the Philharmonic Society of England," by Myles B. Foster, a record of a hundred years' work, with illustrations of manuscript works especially composed for the society, and letters from Wagner, Berlioz, Brahms, Liszt, etc., reproduced for the first time, and "Tapestries, Their Origin, History and Renaissance," by George Leland Hunter, containing four full page plates in color and 145 halftone engravings.

An illustrated work on Northern Africa entitled "African Shores of the Mediterranean," by C. F. and L. Grant, has just been published by McBride, Nast & Co. It deals with the history of North Africa from the coming of the Phoenicians in 750 B. C. to the arrival of the French in 1830. The second part of the work treats of the natives as they are found now. Several other books appear at the same time.

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Gossip of Automobile Row

Valley Cities Keen for Race—Plans already are under way for the Los Angeles-San Francisco road race to be held July 4, 1913. The promoters of the scheme at present believe the race will be via the valley route as the towns along the inland are responding to the calls to spend money putting the roads in perfect condition. Boards of trade, chambers of commerce and other alert organizations of the smaller cities in the San Joaquin valley are bending every effort to secure the event. Fresno is leading in the activities.

Good Roads Lure Autoists—Sight-seeing in Southern California by motor is becoming the popular thing this winter, and eastern tourists who fail to bring their motor cars by freight or drive them across the continent are purchasing cars here for tours of the smaller towns and resorts. One of the latter class is J. E. Plumb, of Manitowoc, who, arriving in Southern California not long ago immediately ordered a Winton six. He has been making tours to Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Diego and other places, and before returning to the east intends to journey by motor to San Francisco.

Setting a Bad Precedent—Citizens of Corona, that mouse-like town in the Riverside valley, are planning to construct a macadam road for automobile uses. The track will encircle the city, and it is the intention to begin work on the project at once. This offers one of the most novel motoring schemes in the annals of automobile history of the state. A committee appointed by the Corona city trustees has been conferring with the local officers of the Automobile Club of Southern California. The road will be two miles long and built and financed by the municipality.

Recuperating From Their Run—Members of the Automobile Club of Southern California have been recuperating of late from the run to Santa Barbara which was made last week end to celebrate the opening of Rincon road. The motorists left Los Angeles for Santa Barbara last Saturday and returned by moonlight Sunday night. About two hundred car loads of auto enthusiasts participated. At Santa Barbara the party was entertained by the Chamber of Commerce with an old-fashioned barbecue. No speed records were broken as the run was for comfort not celerity. These longer runs are to be semi-annual affairs with the local organization.

Joy Riders Busy at Redondo—Redondo Beach motor car owners, according to reports, are suffering from an epidemic of automobile stealing, three machines having been stolen within a week. All three cars were recovered after several days when they were found abandoned in out of the way places.

Want an Experience Meeting—Among the local motor car dealers a movement is under way to hold a convention of automobile dealers and salesmen in this city for the purpose of getting pointers from one another in salesmanship and advertising. Such a convention was held this year in Indianapolis and for next year one is planned in Detroit. Fred Grundy of the Grundy Motor Sales Company, distributors for the Cole Motor car in Southern California, is advocating the idea for a Los Angeles meeting. More than seven hundred auto men attended the Indianapolis session, and Grundy is sure fully this number would come to Los Angeles. He has already begun to arrange for a tentative list of speakers from the higher officials of the various companies.

Offerings for Next Week (Continued from Page Thirteen)

comedy jugglers. The world's news in motion views will be new and the symphony program will be of the best.

So popular proved the production of "The Holy City" recently at the Mozart Theater that Manager Mozart has acceded to a general request and will show these beautiful Biblical scenes a second time. The pictures will be a leading feature of the program for the week beginning Monday afternoon, Dec. 2. They are founded on the well loved song of the same name and portray incidents and events in the ministry of Christ. The scenes are depicted with reverence and due solemnity. No pictures afford better opportunities for effective and impressive music. A musical accompaniment of strains of the song, interspersed with classic music of a religious tinge, is played throughout the production. There is a constantly increasing demand for films of a religious or strong moral tendency, and this two-reel dramatization should have an especial appeal for the clergy and religious workers. "Don Caesar de Bazan," from Victor Hugo's novel, which was made famous as a comedy drama by Edwin Booth, will be another attraction.

Beginning with the Sunday matinee, the Lyceum will offer an elaborate production of the world-famous melodramatic success, "Man's Enemy." That the Lyceum company has already established itself with local playgoers is shown by the tremendous patronage accorded last week's offering. The presentation of "Man's Enemy" will in every particular, especially in the matter of players and scenic environment, eclipse last week's offering. "Man's Enemy" is a thrilling story founded on the evil of drink, and is a powerful argument against intemperance. The play opens in London and leads to one of the big gambling rooms in Monte Carlo. The piece is full of comedy as well as big, exciting climaxes. Excellent opportunities will be given Maude Leone, John R. Hadley, Richard Allen, Richard Barbe, Andrew Bennison and other members of the Lyceum organization, as well as a number of extra players. The presentation will be under the direction of William Meader, whose experience as a producer of melodrama dates back to the days of the Morosco Grand Opera House in San Francisco.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR 012313 Not coal lands U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 21, 1912.

NOTICE is hereby given that James H. Robert of 1357 W. 38th St., Los Angeles, Cal., on Feb. 4, 1911, made Homestead Entry, No. 012213, for Lots 2 and 3, Sec. 18, T. 1 S. R. 18 W. & N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 13, Township 1 S., Range 19 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 2nd day of January, 1913, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Claimant names as witnesses: Charles H. Haskell, William Morris, Elizabeth C. Heney, all of Newberry Park, Cal., Elias A. Shedoudy, of Los Angeles, Cal.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION IN UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE 016527

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 5, 1912.
Notice is hereby given that Santa Fe-Pacific Railroad Company, through W. J. Davis, its attorney in fact, has filed in this office its application to select, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 4, 1897, (30 Stat. 1136), and the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, (33 Stat. 1264), the following described land, namely:

Lot Two in Section Eighteen, Township One South, Range Twenty West, San Bernardino Meridian, situate in the Los Angeles Land District, and containing 53.10 acres.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the land described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or any part thereof, or for any other reason, to the disposal of applicant,

should file their affidavits of protest in this office on or before the 15th day of November, 1912.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

Lists 5-1223, -1225, -1227, -1232. RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 558.52 acres, within the Santa Barbara National Forest, California, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Los Angeles, California, on January 20, 1913. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the application of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to January 20, 1913, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: The NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 14, T. 7 N., R. 15 W., S. B. M., except a strip 30 feet wide described as follows: Beginning at a point 5 chains west of the northeast corner of Sec. 14; extending thence 15 feet on each side of a line running S. 35° W. 49 chains to the place where the end of the strip closes on the boundary line of the tract, the net area being 142.77 acres, application of James S. Malody, of Fairmont, California; List 5-1223.

The E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of W $\frac{1}{2}$ of W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 18, T. 5 N., R. 13 W., 145 acres, application of Jean Batiste Mager, of 356 Buena Vista St., Los Angeles, California; List 5-1225.

The SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 9, the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 16, T. 5 N., R. 13 W., 160 acres, application of Frank W. Brown, care of Leroy Atkinson, 849 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California; List 5-1227.

The SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 3, the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ (Lot 2), Sec. 10, T. 7 N., R. 15 W., except a strip 30 feet wide described as follows: Beginning at a point 12 chains west of the northeast corner of the tract; extending thence 15 feet on each side of a line running S. 32° W. 23° W. 9 chains to the place where the end of the strip closes on the boundary line of the tract, the net area being 110.75 acres. Said tract was listed upon the application of J. W. Babcock, of Lancaster, California; List 5-1232.

Approved October 31, 1912.

S. V. PROUDFIT,
Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Lists 5-1329, -1330, -1342.

RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 377.50 acres, within the Angeles National Forest, California, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Los Angeles, California, on January 20, 1913. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the application of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to January 20, 1913, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: The NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 31, T. 2 N., R. 12 W., S. B. M., 160 acres, application of Woodford B. Hart, of 6303 Meridian St., Los Angeles, California; List 5-1329.

The SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 34, T. 5 N., R. 10 W., 160 acres, application of Emor W. Moorman, of San Fernando, California; List 5-1330.

The SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 17, T. 3 N., R. 14 W., except a strip 33 feet wide described as follows: Beginning at a point 7.70 chains north of the southeast corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 17; extending thence 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet on each side of a line running S. 88° W. 1.25 chains; thence N. 58° W. 3.18 chains; thence N. 12° W. 3.55 chains; thence N. 26° E. 0.95 chains; thence N. 6° W. 1.18 chains; thence N. 69° W. 1.86 chains; thence S. 85° W. 1.59 chains; thence S. 53° W. 4.05 chains; thence S. 81° W. 6.80 chains; thence N. 77° W. 4.36 chains; thence N. 49° W. 1.13 chains; thence N. 66° W. 1.76 chains; thence N. 15° W. 2.80 chains; thence S. 83° W. 1.72 chains; thence S. 65° W. 2.50 chains; thence N. 37° W. 3.76 chains; thence N. 36° W. 3.31 chains; thence N. 82° W. 1.90 chains; thence N. 32° W. 2.40 chains; thence N. 54° W. 3.20 chains to the place where the end of the strip

closes on the boundary line of the tract, the net area being 57.50 acres. Said tract was listed upon the application of William J. White, of 1252 East 45th St., Los Angeles, California; List 5-1342.

Approved October 31, 1912.
S. V. PROUDFIT,
Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Lists 5-1314, -1317, -1318, -1319. RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 405.95 acres, within the Santa Barbara National Forest, California, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Los Angeles, California, on January 20, 1913. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the application of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to January 20, 1913, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: The N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 21, T. 6 N., R. 14 W., S. B. M., 30 acres, application of John Malmgreen, of Surrey, California; List 5-1314.

The W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 15, T. 4 N., R. 17 W., except a strip 33 feet wide described as follows: Beginning at a point 7.75 chains east of the southwest corner of Sec. 15; extending thence 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet on each side of a line running N. 19° W. 20.50 chains; thence N. 5° E. 11 chains; thence N. 1° W. 49.50 chains to the place where the end of the strip closes on the boundary line of the tract, the net area being 135.95 acres. Said tract was listed upon the application of Jacob E. Liebhart, R. F. D. No. 24, Lankershim, California; List 5-1317.

The N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 5, the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 6, T. 7 N., R. 16 W., 160 acres, application of William Bentley Collins, of 740 Towne Ave., Los Angeles, California; List 5-1318.

The SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 7, the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 18, T. 4 N., R. 17 W., 80 acres, application of John Encinas, of Piru, California; List 5-1319.

Approved October 31, 1912.
S. V. PROUDFIT,
Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Lists 5-1168, -1172, -1173, 1175. RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 506.34 acres, within the Santa Barbara National Forest, California, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Los Angeles, California, on January 20, 1913. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the application of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to January 20, 1913, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: The W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 9, T. 7 N., R. 18 W., S. B. M., except a strip 30 feet wide described as follows: Beginning at a point 19.75 chains east of the quarter-section corner between Secs. 8 and 9; extending thence 15 feet on each side of a line running N. 5° W. 80.50 chains to the place where the end of the strip closes on the boundary line of the tract, the net area being 156.34 acres. Said tract was listed upon the application of W. E. Coalbaugh, of Lebec, California; List 5-1168.

The S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 14, T. 5 N., R. 14 W., 160 acres, application of Miss Ida M. Costello, 1927 Bonsallo Ave., Los Angeles, California; List 5-1172.

The W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 11, T. 4 N., R. 12 W., 150 acres, application of Harry Dubin, care of Frank C. Prescott, 417 Chamber Commerce Building, Los Angeles, California; List 5-1173.

The N $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 21, T. 5 N., R. 14 W., 40 acres, application of Frank Seeley, of Acton, California; List 5-1175.

Approved October 31, 1912.
S. V. PROUDFIT,
Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.



There has been no end to speculative whipsawing in the market value of the several Stewart petroleums this week, with the volume of sales on the Los Angeles stock exchange curtailed and with prices hardening at this writing. Inside support could do a lot for Union, were the remedy applied with ordinary intelligence, the fierce selling pressure that began to manifest itself when the news of the alleged recent sale to the General Petroleum Company having, at least for the time, evidently expended its energy. All of the Stewart shares recovered sharply the better part of three and a half points, after Union had drifted to 89 Tuesday, with Provident selling in chunks at 92, and with United Petroleum not in the running at all. The loss for the two latter issues, since the late high record showed about \$11 a share. The public, apparently, is willing enough to get back into the market, but there will have to be instituted a campaign from the inside in order to inject the proper amount of confidence. Nor is there much doing for the time in trading except in the Stewart issues, the remainder of the list seemingly acting in sympathy with what always have been the market leaders.

Associated also is slipping off and none of the other former popular issues in the list is performing. Columbia is without life and Rice Ranch is marking time. Olinda is a little stronger, with Amalgamated a bit depressed. All of the lesser petroleums are featureless.

Among the industrials the Edisons are quiet, and there is no demand for the Homephones. Bonds are not wanted, although cheap, several of the favorites being exceptional bargains at present prices.

Bank stocks are strong, with First National close to 700 and with California National also wanted. Citizens National is much stronger, and Security Savings is hard at about 455. Evidently, the new rule, permitting the nationally chartered institutions to pay interest on all sorts of deposits, has not worked to the disadvantage of the net earnings of such concerns. L. A. Investment continues in demand at about the best of recent prices, in the face of the stock being ex-dividend.

In the mining list the Goldfields have gone to pieces, due to reports of a loss in the best ore bodies of the Goldfield Consolidated claims. These particular shares have slid from \$8 to \$2 in less than four months, on the New York market, dragging the entire list in their wake, here as well as in San Francisco.

Money conditions continue sound in all essentials.

Banks and Banking

Lancaster is rejoicing in a brand new bank, the Farmers' and Merchants' institution having opened its doors Monday with a paid-up capital of \$25,000.

Los Angeles bank clearings for the week ending 21 showed an aggregate of \$27,977,000, an increase of 15.3 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

Stock and Bond Briefs

Mexican Petroleum preferred, when traded in for the first time last week on the New York stock exchange, behaved rather quietly, and in that respect differed from the usual action of

stocks on their introductory day. But 1,100 shares were dealt in, and the high price, 104, was made on the opening sale, while the low for the day, at 103, was made on the following transaction. It develops that the notice put out after the close of trading Wednesday of the admission of Mexican Petroleum preferred to the board was perfunctory, and that the application to list was acted upon by the governing committee April 10, 1912, at the time that the application for the admission of the bonds and common stock was taken up. At that time it was recommended by the committee on stock list that the shares be admitted to the list on official notice of issuance of permanent engraved certificates. These were received last Wednesday, and the formal notice resulted.

December program for the Ebell Club is as follows: Dec. 2, a musicale, by Miss Blanche Ruby, lyric soprano, Mr. Jules Koopman, violin, and Mrs. Gertrude Ross, accompanist; Dec. 9, "The Spirit of Christmas," by Miss Gladys Madison Brush; Dec. 16, "Our Architectural Inheritance," by Mr. Henry Turner Bailey; Dec. 23, Special Christmas program; with tableaux, songs, etc.; Dec. 28 and 30, Children's Parties.

Up to 2 o'clock, Dec. 16, sealed bids will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county for the purchase of bonds of the Venice City School district in the sum of \$92,000, bonds of \$100 each, bearing 5 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Certified check must be 3 per cent.

San Ysidoro district, San Diego county, will vote Dec. 12 on a bond issue of \$25,000 for construction of irrigation canals, etc.

Riverside will vote Dec. 17 on the proposition of incurring a bonded indebtedness of \$1,160,000 for the acquisition of a municipal water plant, bonds to be of \$1000 each, bearing interest at 4½%.

School district including Huntington Park, Vernon, Fruitland and Bell has voted \$75,000 for high school bonds.

Venice will vote Jan. 8 on an issue of \$100,000 for municipal improvements.

Brawley Union High School district will vote Dec. 20 on an issue of \$50,000 for school purposes.

Long Beach will hold an election in the near future on an issue of \$150,000 for new school and additional grounds.

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If so you will want the best experts in the city to make your cuts.
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The Company also owns first mortgages and secured loans to the value of nearly \$6,000,000.00 and real estate in or adjacent to Los Angeles, estimated as worth on the market, approximately \$5,000,000.00. Its cash on hand November 1st was over \$1,000,000.00.

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Over \$11,700,000.00**

The Los Angeles Investment Company has a paid-in capital and surplus of over \$11,700,000.00. This is larger by millions than that of any other financial house on the entire Pacific Coast.

People have put their faith as well as their savings in the Los Angeles Investment Company. There are more than 25,000 satisfied owners of this Company's securities, proving the popularity and unshakable stability of its investments.

Your Interest Quarterly

To draw 6% interest you place your savings in the Gold Note, a convenient interest-bearing investment security. Gold Notes are issued in amounts of \$100, \$200 and up to \$5000, for 90 days time, 6 months and longer, up to 5 years. They pay regular 6% interest, payable quarterly.

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As little as \$1 starts you. You can invest \$1 or more at any time in a Gold Note, and draw full 6% interest on all payments.

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For those who have early morning appointments. Dinner and breakfast in diner, or breakfast on Oakland ferry.

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Lv. Los Angeles 7:40 p. m.
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E. T. PETTIGREW, Cashier.
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Surplus and Profits, \$700,000.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK

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W. A. BONYNGE, President.
NEWMAN, ESSICK, Cashier.
Capital, \$200,000.
Surplus & Undivided Profits, \$60,000.

FARMERS & MERCHANTS NAT. BANK

Corner Fourth and Main

J. W. HELLMAN, President.
V. H. ROSSETTI, Cashier.
Capital, \$1,500,000.
Surplus and Profits, \$2,000,000

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

S. E. Cor. Second and Spring

J. M. ELLIOTT, President.
W. T. S. HAMMOND, Cashier.
Capital Stock, \$1,250,000.
Surplus and Profits, \$1,625,000

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN LOS ANGELES

N. E. Cor. Second and Main

F. M. DOUGLAS, President.
H. J. STAVE, Cashier.
Capital, \$300,000.
Surplus, \$25,000

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

S. E. Cor. Third and Spring

W. H. HOLLIDAY, President.
J. H. RAMBOZ, Cashier.
Capital, \$200,000.
Surplus and Profits \$800,000.

NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA

N. E. Cor. Fourth and Spring

J. E. FISHBURN, President.
H. S. McKEE, Cashier.
Capital, \$500,000.00.
Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$200,000

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK

S. E. Cor. Fourth and Broadway

S. F. ZOMBRO, President.
JAMES B. GIST, Cashier
Capital, \$300,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$244,000

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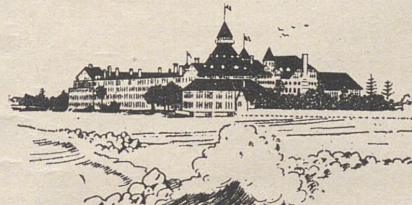
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The New Books

—What a stock of Christmas Books has been unfolded on the Main Floor! —Books for boys and girls, men and women; gift books of every description—and the most complete assortment of late copyrights!

Corporal Cameron \$1.25—the newest book by Ralph Connor. A thrilling story of the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police. Saturday was its earliest appearance and it bids fair to be the biggest seller of the season.

"The Heather Moon," \$1.35 — A brand new book by the Williamsons—an alluring love story.

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"The Lady and Sada San," \$1.00—by Frances Little. Sequel to "The Lady of the Decoration."

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New Cut Glass

—Sparkling with beauty—rarest specimens of the glass cutter's art. An assortment that will afford extraordinary satisfaction.

Finest Cut Glass Nappies \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3.75.

Cut Glass Bowls \$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$6.50, \$8 and \$11.50.

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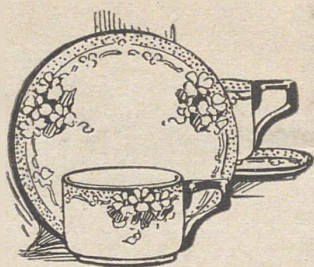
Cut Glass Candlesticks \$4 each.

Fern Dishes \$3.50 and \$4.50—and the most artistic Cut Glass Jewel Boxes \$6, \$10 and \$16.

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—On Leather Goods at 50c and more. And Leather Goods are selling rapidly now for Christmas—soon there will be a rush—then, possibly, a scarcity. Buy leather goods for giving now.



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—that includes suggestion after suggestion for Christmas gifts. In one section such an assortment of imported Bavarian china pieces for children.

—Baby Plates \$1; Bread and Milk Sets \$1.

Cups and Saucers 35c pair—Mugs 50c each—all with snow, grass or sand scenes that are filled with romping children.

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Dollar Plates—were never more attractive—here are the famous Rudolstadt and Munich imported plates in fancy designs.

Blue Delft China—is always so attractive and artistic—and it seems the chinaware buyer has specialized upon this class of fine china, from the variety of pieces he is showing.

Individual Olives 25c, Dutch Shoes 25c, Cups and Saucers 65c, Plates 50c, 75c and \$1.25, Tea Pots \$1.75 and \$2, and Tea Bells 35c.

New Brassware

Brassware Desk Sets make a big showing, \$3.50, \$5 and \$10.

Smoking Stands \$3 and \$4—that are equipped with match holders, cigar holders and ash trays.

Shaving Mugs \$2.50, Ash Trays \$2.25, \$2.50; Book Racks \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Men's Robes

—On the Third Floor, in the Men's Store, counter after counter is piled high with these comfort robes for men.

200 Patterns in Bath Robes to sell for \$5.00.

Indian Robes at \$6.50.

Combination Bath and Lounging Robes \$10 to \$20.

Magnificent Velvet Lounging Robes at \$37.50.

Smoking Jackets—in such a variety of patterns and shades—\$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10 and \$12.50.

Rich Ribbons

—There are so many places where ribbons are to be used in making Christmas gifts. We have a display of dainty gifts made solely of ribbons. Every woman should see this display.

Christmas Ribbons are here in 10 yard bolts at 15c and 25c bolt—narrow ribbons, in the most exquisite shadings. In poinsettia, holly, red and green stripe patterns; also with gold tinsel.

Fancy Ribbons—with printed warps are 25c. The richest effect in light and dark grounds for fancy work.

Velvet Ribbons \$2.50 and \$3.00 Yard—Those beautifully flowered ribbons, on which the flowers stand out as in life.

New Rugs

—We have just received a big shipment of unusual rugs that are just the rugs for holiday purpose.

Imported French Rugs—for the finest gifts. These are so different—the texture is of the most velvety character, and the color tones in the designs are of particularly warm shade—and so soft—not a sharp tone in any of the essentially Oriental designs—5.3x3 ft. rugs \$10.

Gift Furniture

—Here is a rich field for the gift purchaser, for all of these articles are extremely practical, and at the same time very attractively priced.

—There are

Smoking Sets \$2.25, \$3.75, \$4, \$4.75—Each made of wood, like a stool, with top tray of brass; also brass fittings.

Cellarettes \$16.50, \$9.75, \$7.50, \$10 and \$15—Made of hard woods, with various compartments and serving tray.

Footstools \$6 and \$4.75.



New Bedding

—Of course, you expect to include various articles of bedding on your gift list. Only part of the Christmas bedding was out when the writer was in the section—however, there were many of the daintiest practical gifts.

Lambs' Wool Filled Comforts at \$7.50, that are so handsome—silk covered and bordered, and in pink, blue, lavender and yellow.

All Wool Plaid Blankets \$6.50 Pair

—Remarkable to say the least—such warm "good feeling" blankets. You know they're splendid the moment you look at them. These come in pink, blue, tan and gray combinations.

Bed Sets are always big holiday features — and we have better sets than ever this year. Irish embroidered style and initialed with hemstitched or scalloped ends. Each set includes 1 sheet and 2 cases—\$3.95 the set—and each set comes in very attractive holiday box.

Pillowcases—same design as above, are \$1.75 pair for the scalloped, and \$1.25 pair for the hemstitched.

